

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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PRICE TWO CENTS

BOULEVARD SYSTEM IN NORTH SHORE CITY PLAN OF COMMISSION

Report Is Filed With Retiring Government Which Refers It for Action to Incoming Administration

CHANGES ARE URGED

Experts Who Lay Out Work Propose Also to Develop Shore Front and Arrange Series of Parks

SALEM, Mass.—Construction of a series of boulevards to encircle the city, connect the parks and run along the shore from Marblehead to Beverly bridge, with the ultimate end in view of continuing along the river fronts to Danvers, together with a scheme for providing another boulevard for auto traffic through the city, are features of the first report of the city plans commission.

The report was made to the retiring city government last night and was referred to the incoming officials for action.

The most sanguine of the commissioners do not expect fulfillment of their ideas, but rather to provide a general plan the lines of which shall be followed in the future changes and development of the city.

There are, however, certain specified improvements which are urgently indicated for speedy action in the interests of economy and well-being, the relief of impeded traffic and the betterment of congested conditions.

These are, first, the adoption of a plan for a connecting "ring boulevard" encircling the city, using as far as possible existing streets, and intersecting all Salem's radial streets and roads as well as connecting up the present unconnected parks.

Second: Extending and widening Derby street, Elm and Walnut streets, from La-

(Continued on page seven, column one)

MAYOR SAYS LIGHTING IMPROVEMENT IS NOT MOST NEEDED REFORM

"Demands for municipal buildings, for added municipal court room and for added fire apparatus are coming in from all over the city, and constitute a more pressing need than improvements in street lighting," said Mayor Fitzgerald this afternoon in reply to statements of members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce that he had read in a report printed this morning.

"These gentlemen are asking the city to spend \$300,000 for lamp equipment of a system that is not in use in any important city, and which no member of the committee making the report has ever seen in operation," said the mayor. "No complaints about existing street lights have reached me," he added.

The mayor complained against the methods of the chamber in seeking municipal improvements, and said he wished that the committee would come up to city hall and talk over the city needs with him.

The directors of the Chamber of Commerce voted to send to Mayor Fitzgerald and Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, the chamber's opinion that the best interests of the city will be served by terminating at the earliest possible moment the existing arrangement with the Rising Sun Street Lighting Company for lighting the city's subsidiary streets, and by purchasing, without further delay, whatever lamp improvement is necessary to enable the city to control its own lighting service.

DYNAMITE JURY IS FINISHING REPORT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Judge Albert B. Anderson announced at 10:55 o'clock this forenoon that the dynamite jury was nearly ready to report and ordered a recess until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon (central time).

The cases of the union labor men who are on trial were given to the jury at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

At 9:30 o'clock this morning the 40 defendants reported to Judge Anderson in open court.

BRICK PLANT TO BE BEGUN

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Work will be commenced on a large brick manufacturing plant at the head of Rose canyon. Machinery has been ordered from Ohio. The first section of the plant will cost about \$35,000 and will have a capacity of about 40,000 brick daily. It is said that more than \$100,000 will be invested in the plant.

OLD NORTH CHURCH IS TO BE REOPENED SOON

Workmen are pushing the restoration of the Old North church so as to have it in readiness for the reopening next Sunday morning. Those visiting the historic church in future, instead of seeing an ugly, modernized interior, dark and gloomy, will behold a beautiful auditorium, simple, dignified, elegant, as nearly like what it was in the days of the colonies as a diligent search among records has made it possible to accomplish. The old box pews have been restored, retaining the doors, hinges and some of the paneling of the period of 1723 when the church was built.

There has been a return also to the larger and more harmonious proportions of the original apse with the large window. The oak table used as an altar is supposed to be a part of the original furnishings. A wineglass pulpit has been placed in the original position.

The organ, erected in its present position in 1739, has been overhauled, four statues in front, taken from the privateer, Queen of Hungary, have been re-

furnished, and the handsome brass branches or chandeliers have been renovated.

The restoration includes the alteration and repair of the parish house, to be known as the Catherine Hay house in memory of a woman of the revolutionary period, whose bequest is invested in the property. A brick vestry replaces an old building of wood.

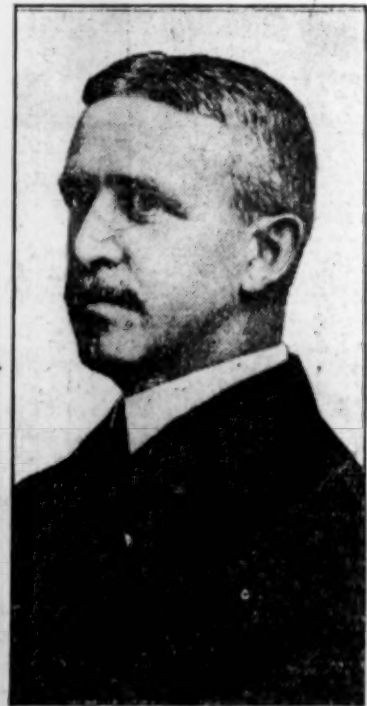
The Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D.D., has been appointed rector of the church and will conduct the services in the restored edifice Sunday. These will begin with communion at 10 a. m. The services of morning prayer and sermon will begin at 11 and an hour of sacred music at 3:30 p. m. On following Sundays, for the next two months, services will be conducted by prominent Episcopal clergymen of the city. After that it is expected a permanent rector will be installed.

The Catherine Hay house is to be used as a headquarters for parish work, it being the plan to conduct neighborhood work among the people in the vicinity.

SALEM MEN WHO AID CITY PLAN WORK



HARLAND P. KELSEY



FRANCIS H. SEAMANS

HOW TO AID IDLE ARMENIANS AT HOME DISCUSSED

Methods of helping the many Armenians out of employment in their native country are discussed this afternoon at the second conference of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation at 52 Kneeland street. The annual meeting was held yesterday. H. Baroukian and K. Carabedian made brief remarks. Officers will be elected tomorrow.

While complete independence for Armenia is the ultimate object of the federation, no immediate agitation for that is contemplated because of the presence of many Armenians in Turkish provinces.

FILE PLANS FOR NEW BUILDING

NEW YORK—Plans have been filed for the construction of the new 37-story Equitable office building.

It will be 485.5 feet high, and the cost has been estimated by architects at \$8,000,000.

PROGRESSIVES PLAN FOR ORGANIZATION

TOLEDO, O.—Four committees, constituting the permanent organization of the Progressive party, will be named by the executive committee at New York, Jan. 10, according to Walter F. Brown, national organizer, today. Miss Frances A. Heller, a New York lawyer, will be in charge of a bureau of Progressive service.

NEW POST CUTS EXPRESS RATE

WASHINGTON—A San Diego, Cal., prune grower announced that he would send two carloads of the fruit by parcel post to New York and the express companies promptly cut the rate from 96 to 35 cents for eight pounds. The postal managers conclude that express rates will be forced down by parcel post generally.

POSTMASTER GIVES SUPERVISORS INSTRUCTIONS ON PARCEL POST

Postmaster Mansfield talked today to the supervisory officers of the Boston postal district on the parcel post system, which becomes operative in Boston and through the United States next Wednesday, in the civil service room at the federal building at 10 a. m. The talk occupied about two hours and every phase of the system was gone over.

The postmaster read the parcel post regulations after which he took each section separately and gave advice to his official force on what to do, and answered questions.

After Jan. 1, the postmaster explained, the superintendents of stations must see to it that the parcel post stamps are used on all parcels in lieu of the present postage stamps.

He instructed the supervisors to warn the clerks to handle fragile packages with the utmost care. This class of

CITY COUNCIL GETS ADVERSE REPORT ON OTTER ST. CHANGE

Commissioners Say Cost Would Be \$60,000 and Is Not Warranted—Assessment Reforms Debated

SEVERAL MESSAGES

On the ground that the proposed widening of Otter street would cost \$60,000 and would not serve the public in a way to warrant the outlay, the street commissioners reported through the mayor to the city council at its session this afternoon adversely on the project.

The council was urged by the mayor to authorize the transfer of \$3800 from the reserve fund of the city to the bathhouse fund for the purchasing of apparatus for the new gymnasium at Bunker Hill and Lexington streets.

A letter from J. H. Benton, chairman of the library trustees, asking about establishing a new reading room at Faneuil, was also referred by the mayor to the council. It states that the reading room could be installed and maintained the first year for \$5000 and would require \$2500 a year thereafter. It could be established as soon as quarters were found.

Sweeping changes in the methods of assessment in Boston presented by Councilor Earnest E. Smith occupy the attention of the city council at its meeting today. Councilor Smith has been carrying on a campaign for the unit system of assessment, the abolition of the poll tax and the placing of assistant assessors under civil service laws. The order he presents today calls for a special committee of the council to consult the mayor, the assessors and other city officials and public bodies and recommend changes by March 1.

With the order, Mr. Smith presents his plan of changes, including as other features the prohibition of assessors writing insurance on real estate; collection of taxes twice a year, spring and fall; the requirement that deeds must be accompanied by an affidavit showing actual consideration; and the sale of a chart showing assessed values.

SENATE REPUBLICANS TO HOLD CAUCUS FOR YEAR'S ORGANIZATION

Senator Samuel Ross of New Bedford, as senior Republican member, has sent to the Republican members-elect of the Senate a call for a caucus to choose candidates for president and other Senate officers, Wednesday, Jan. 1, at 10 a. m., in room 429, State House. President Levi H. Greenwood and other present officers are expected to be renominated.

It was said at the office of the clerk of the Senate today that as yet nothing has been heard as to a call for a caucus for the Democratic senators-elect.

EXPERTS APPEAL FOR IMPROVED LABOR LAWS

Boston Man Who Talks on Labor Laws Before National Society Meeting

Harvard Educator Is to Give Presidential Address to Political Association



HENRY STERLING



PROF. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

FEDERAL AGENT HERE TO STUDY COAL TRADE

Special Representative of Bureau of Investigation to Confer With Special Committee of United Improvement Association About Present Fuel Market

Frederick P. Schmid, special agent of the United States bureau of investigation, department of justice, will confer with the special committee of the United Improvement Association this afternoon relative to the coal investigation which the federal government has instigated in Boston and New England. The meeting will be held at 8 Beacon street.

Joseph J. Leonard, president of the improvement association, will be at the conference, as well as Myron E. Pierce, Howard Whitmore, secretary; William C. Ewing and Dr. Edward Hartwell, the special committee.

Mr. Schmid is carrying on the inquiry to secure evidence as to whether coal business is being conducted in restraint of trade, under the direction of J. A. Fowler, United States assistant district attorney.

Developments in the coal situation may lead Mr. Fowler to come to Boston it was said today.

Much evidence has been collected by the committee of the United Improvement Association and it is the purpose of Mr. Schmid to ascertain if this evidence shows violation of the statutes against monopoly.

Coal dealers declare there is a great shortage of coal all over the country, and that the local supply of hard coal is nearly 300,000 tons less than at the corresponding time of last year.

No advance in the retail price of coal in Boston is expected by the dealers, who say that conditions depend almost entirely on the weather.

Investigators say that if the coal

yards of the dealers are empty it is the fault of the dealers; that delay in shipments was unnecessary; that many coal-laden barges are even now held up in the lower harbor awaiting berthing facilities.

SURFACE TRANSIT WAY URGED INSTEAD OF DORCHESTER SUBWAY

Charles A. Ufford, member of the committee on rapid transit of the Harvard Improvement Association of Dorchester, sent a letter to the transit commissioners today asking them to establish a rapid transit route by a circuit beginning at Forest Hills station, continuing on the east side of the Boston & Providence railroad to Clarendon Hill, then to Mattapan and return via the Shawmut branch to Andrew square, South Boston, and back to Boston. He maintains that this would be much better than the Dorchester subway.

Mr. Ufford was one of the Dorchester men who appeared before the commission yesterday at its hearing to determine whether the subway should continue by Dorchester avenue from Andrew square and by Center street to Codman square or by Columbia road through Uphams corner, Hancock, Bowdoin and Washington streets to Codman square.

The commission rules that any appropriation that the Legislature had made cannot be used for anything but a subway from Codman square.

MILITARY-CIVIC LINE IS PLANNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As marshal of the inauguration parade, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood has begun consultations and correspondence. He states that he will seek to make the parade a well-balanced representation of the various branches of the military and naval service, the national guard and civic features. Troops will be brought from posts as far away as Chicago and Atlanta and the entire cadet and midshipmen corps will be in line.

Princeton will supply the personal escort for the new President in company L, second regiment, New Jersey National Guard, made up of 60 of its townsmen, Prof. Marcus Farr, professor of geology in Princeton, captain.

500 REPRESENTATIVES OF NINE SOCIETIES IN FIRST DAY'S SESSIONS

Member of Wisconsin Industrial Commission Describes Its Work and Speakers Ask Better Factory Inspection

BAY STATE MEN TALK

Theodore Roosevelt Will Discuss "History as Literature" Before American Historical Society Tonight

Advanced methods of dealing with labor problems were discussed today before the nine allied organizations which are holding their five-day convention here. Morning and afternoon sessions were held at the Copley-Plaza under the auspices of the American Association of Labor Legislation. The principal speakers were John R. Commons of the Wisconsin industrial commission, Henry Sterling of Boston, Charles Sumner Bird of East Walpole, Edward F. Brown, special investigator for the national child labor committee, and James R. Carroll, chairman of the Massachusetts industrial accident board.

There were present about 500 delegates of the American Historical Association, the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Sociological Society, the American Statistical Association, the American Association for Labor Legislation, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the New England Teachers Association and the Efficiency Society.

The morning session was presided over by H. R. Seager, president of the organization. It was one of many to be held within the next few days, one of the most interesting being that in Symphony hall this evening when Col. Theodore Roosevelt is to speak on "History as Literature" before the American Historical Association, of which he is president. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, will preside.

Mr. Commons, a member of the Wisconsin industrial commission, outlined the purpose for which that commission was established and described it as a big corporation. He said it did for the employers throughout the state what the Steel corporation did for its superintendents. He said also that he found the best work of the commission was done by the shop men and not by the technical experts.

In the shops, said Mr. Commons, employees had been organized as inspectors for safety. He said the commission invited employers to help devise rules for the welfare of employees. The branch committees that have charge of the various phases of the labor question include some of the leading employers, so that the laws made cannot be questioned as unreasonable, because they are made partly by the manufacturers themselves.

At first many manufacturers came to the capital to protest against the proposed labor legislation, he said, but after the commission secured some prominent manufacturers in its membership these men began to appreciate its work and the result was cooperation. Mr. Commons said the commission tried to get the best of information; as an instance of this he spoke of the commission patterning its boiler laws on those of Massachusetts.

Mr. Commons said the manufacturers on the commission were those doing the best work in the state. In drawing up rules the commission submits the questions to the employers and employees at hearings. The commission also does good work along educational lines, sending out its deputies to towns and cities to exhibit its appliances.

Henry Sterling spoke on "A Laborer's View of Factory Inspection" and gave a sketch of the work done to establish a workmen's compensation act along the lines of the British law. He said that such an act would be less costly to employers than the present methods. He maintained that there was a 40 per cent waste that could be used in preventive measures. Employers, he believed, should be held more responsible for the safety

(Continued on page seven, column two)

EAST BOSTON AWAITS MAYOR'S REPLY

Mayor Fitzgerald is considering the appeal of Representative-elect Thomas J. Giblin of East Boston, who seeks to make the Boston Elevated pay more to rental and abandon the 1-cent toll charge in the East Boston tunnel. Mr. Giblin is awaiting a reply.

"The public officials," said Mr. Giblin in his letter to the mayor, "seem to be very anxious about the collection of the

tunnel toll. The Elevated should be obliged to pay a rental sufficient to meet the interest and sinking fund requirements of the tunnel debt.

"If the Elevated cannot be made to pay such a rental the people of East Boston should refuse to pay the toll. This will result in placing the burden on the general tax levy, where it belongs."

Mr. Giblin shows that in the seven

fiscal years from 1905-06 to 1911-12, inclusive, there has been collected \$866,100.48 in tunnel tolls, but that the expense of collecting has been \$123,230.51. He notes also that the collectors in the tunnel are men and not women, as in other Elevated stations, with wages presumably higher, and that in the seven years payments of \$2927.34 have been made by the city for the use of the duct in the tunnel by the fire department.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....1c
To Foreign Countries.....2c

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Street.....

City.....

State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

CANADA TO SHOW LONDON GRAIN TOWN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Canada will be represented at the children's welfare exhibition at Olympia by a fine spectacular stand. The space occupied by this government exhibit will amount to 800 square yards in the center of the hall.

By means of a working miniature railway running between a prairie town "out west" and a grain port on the Great Lakes, it is intended to show how the wheat crops of the dominion are produced and dealt with.

There will be a small model of one of these towns of 11,000 or 12,000 inhabitants which spring up in a few years, and at the other end of the gauge railway there will be the model of the great grain ports of Fort William and Port Arthur, which have recently decided to merge under the name of the city of Connaught.

EMDEN MAY BE BIG NAVAL PORT

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—It is considered by no means improbable that Emden will, in the near future, become a German naval station of more or less importance.

The small cruiser Arcona, launched 10 years ago, arrived in that port recently and has remained stationed there. This episode was attended with considerable ceremony and it is believed that the Arcona will be followed by other and larger men-of-war, which will also be stationed there.

RUSSIA IS SAID TO LEND TO BULGARIA

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—It is reported that a loan of 1,000,000 sterling has been advanced by three Russian banks to Bulgaria. The terms, it is said, are easy. It is also reported that the three banks referred to have decided to subscribe part of the loan of 4,000,000 now being negotiated in France.

PACIFIC CONCERN GETS NAVY TRADE

SAN FRANCISCO—A. C. Rulofson, president of the Home Industry League of California, received word recently that the machine packing business for the navy yards will be given to home industries.

The Plant Rubber & Supply Company, received the contract for the annual supply on three items out of four.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—Edgely Fay.
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Gluggerbread Man."
COLONIAL—"The Daughter of Heaven."
HOLLIS—"John Mason in 'The Attack'."
KELLY—"Vandeville."
PARK—"Maggie Pepper."
PLYMOUTH—"George Arliss in 'Disraeli'."
ST. JAMES—"The Girl of the Year."
TREMONT—"The Rainbow."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—"The Concert."
CORT—"The Playhouse."
GARRICK—"The Playhouse."
HOLLIS—"The Playhouse."
KELLY—"The Playhouse."
PARK—"The Playhouse."
PLYMOUTH—"The Playhouse."
ST. JAMES—"The Playhouse."
TREMONT—"The Playhouse."

NEW YORK
ANTON—"The Playhouse."
CENTURY—"The Playhouse."
COMEDY—"The Playhouse."
CORT—"The Playhouse."
ELIOT—"The Playhouse."
ELTING—"The Playhouse."
EMPIRE—"The Playhouse."
FORTY-FOURTH STREET—"The Playhouse."
FULTON—"The Playhouse."
GLOBE—"The Playhouse."
HIPPONDROME—"The Playhouse."
HITCHECOCK—"The Playhouse."
LIBERTY—"The Playhouse."
LYCEUM—"The Playhouse."
LYRIC—"The Playhouse."
MANHATTAN—"The Playhouse."
PARK—"The Playhouse."
PLAYHOUSE—"The Playhouse."
REPUBLIC—"The Playhouse."

BOSTON CONCERTS
Saturday, 8 p. m., tenth Symphony concert, Sylvain Noack and John P. Marshall, soloists.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., concert by Mme. Fremstad and Mr. Martin.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Friday, 8 p. m., "Aida."
Saturday, 8 p. m., "L'Esclavage et Gretel."
Sunday, 3:30 p. m., Verdi's "Requiem."

GREAT ISLAND PORT DANISH PLAN FOR ST. THOMAS, ON PANAMA TRADE ROUTE

Facts Told by Prof. William Hovgaard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Outline the Prospects

HARBOR ADVANTAGE

WHEN Niels Paulson remembered his home country by making possible the establishment of the American-Scandinavian foundation, it was the ambition of those associated with the philanthropic Danish-American iron master to have a journal to advocate educational measures that were to draw the United States closer to Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

The American-Scandinavian Review now makes its bow to the public, specially interested in the plan for international amity. The January, 1913, number, which is the initial issue, gives, in comprehensive form, the aim of the foundation and the individual members. As a compliment to the country of publication Maurice Francis Egan, United States minister to Denmark, occupies the place of honor on the first page, with appropriate verses, "Three Danish Sonnets," and Mr. Egan's reputation as a poet is borne fully out by his contributions to the American-Scandinavian Review.

To American readers the article by William Hovgaard, "The Commercial Future of St. Thomas," carries exceptional interest because of its timeliness. Mr. Hovgaard for several years has been professor of naval construction in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is the author of many important treatises on maritime subjects and engaged at present on a book dealing with the voyages of the Norsemen to Vineland.

Mr. Hovgaard believes that with the opening of the Panama canal a great change for the better will come to the Danish island of St. Thomas. He shows two maps, one of which gives the trade routes centering at St. Thomas, and the other the projected harbor improvement of the West Indian port.

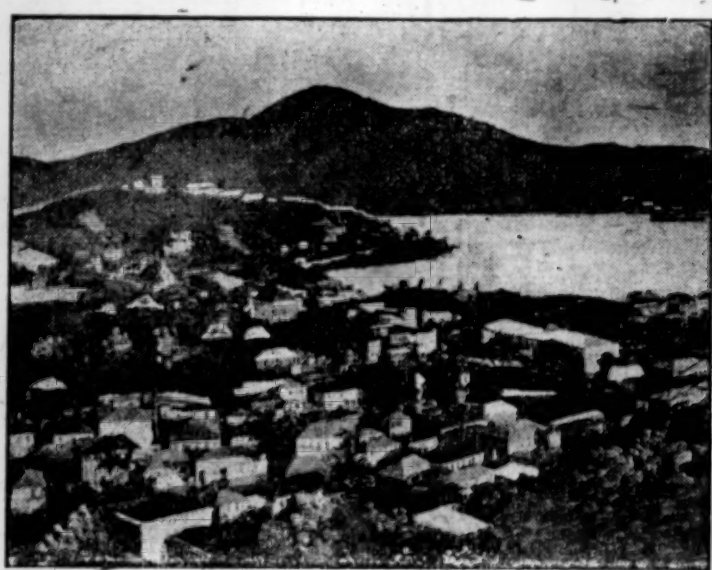
"Larger steamers of higher speed," says Mr. Hovgaard, "will come to ply between Europe and the west coasts of the American continent, passing through the canal. The routes of the main lines thus established will all pass by St. Thomas and the opportunities for consigning freight to this port, which is so conveniently situated as a relay station on the way to and from the canal, will be abundant and cheap. Goods and passengers destined for ports in the eastern part of the Caribbean sea, including the north coast of South America and perhaps even the Orinoco delta, Georgetown and Paramaribo, can thus be shipped regularly and at low freight rates to St. Thomas, from where they can be distributed by smaller ships to points in this region."

Continuing, the writer says that, conversely, goods from this region may be collected in St. Thomas, and directly transhipped there for their points of destination to the big liners bound east or west; or the goods warehoused in St. Thomas until opportunity for freighting arrives.

Mr. Hovgaard has considerable to say about the ambitious plans to turn the St. Thomas harbor into a great port by the aid of capital that would make many improvements costing big sums of money. But as the plan was to make this a strictly Danish enterprise and the necessary money could not be raised just then in Denmark, it was thought advisable to proceed rather more slowly. This does not mean, however, that everything will not be done to draw trade to the island; and plans as at present outlined are sufficiently ambitious to prove of importance when executed. Dredging and construction of new docks will be undertaken, and it is expected that everything will be in readiness at the time the canal is finished.

Trade Centers Affected

"Several of the trade centers now existing on the Lesser Antilles," says Mr. Hovgaard, "will tend to become strictly local, secondary centers, because they are more or less remote from the shortest route between Europe and Colon, and because they do not offer such good natural conditions as relay stations for very large steamers as does St. Thomas. We may expect, therefore, to see all the important lines from Europe to Colon converge at St. Thomas, from where they will cross the Caribbean sea along one main route. On this route, which is about 1000 miles long, no port suitable as a trade center is found. Williamstad, Curacao and Kingston, Jam., are the only ports which could come into considera-



West Indian port of St. Thomas, where extensive improvements are to be made by the Danes

tion, and they are 200 to 300 miles distant from the route.

"Thus, as far as the European lines are concerned, St. Thomas stands unrivaled as a commercial center for the eastern part of the Caribbean sea. But this is not all. When the trade between the United States and the east coast of South America is developed as it should be, and as it undoubtedly will be in the future, St. Thomas may, under these conditions, come to fulfill also the important functions for a relay station and distributing center between North and South America. American goods can be distributed from St. Thomas to ports within the region which it controls and the products of the West Indies can here be collected and transhipped to the United States.

"Moreover, being then situated at the junction of the lines of traffic, going in all the main directions, St. Thomas may become not only a relay station and a trade center for the West Indies, but also one of the great centers of transshipment of the world's trade."

The harbor of St. Thomas, as far back as the early sailing ship period, has been considered one of the most secure and

commodious in the world. It is sheltered by hills on three sides and is almost always as smooth as a mill pond. The town of Charlotte Amelia rises on the three hills in picturesque fashion. As the place is a free port, goods can be bought at relatively low cost.

Trade Gradually Lost

Prof. Hovgaard says that in spite of the natural advantages trade went away from St. Thomas after the steamship and cable service arrived. No general distributing center was needed for a long time, as the companies attended to the distribution themselves, going from port to port. This condition still prevails; the English, Dutch, German, French and Danish lines each having an itinerary laid out with a number of different ports. The completion of the Panama canal is to change all this and make concentration essential to the ships that use the new waterway.

The American-Scandinavian Review points in the right direction with such material as will interest the people of the old world and the new. An article in the January issue, which has direct bearing on Scandinavia, is Samuel Eyde's account of "The Industrial Future of

Center for Transshipment of World's Goods Is Hope American - Scandinavian Review Sets Forth

IN WAY OF LINERS

Norway." Dr. Eyde is considered by many the initiator of Norway's new industrialism, and he already has won an international reputation as an engineer. Other contributors are Velma Swanson, Howard, Oscar W. Peterson and Arthur G. Brodeur. The editorials have a distinct international sound. They cover the field from art to agriculture, such interesting events as the present Scandinavian art exhibit in the United States and information about American farm opportunities for Scandinavians being discussed.

Campaign of Good Will

Having succeeded in getting its publication started, the American-Scandinavian foundation will enter with energy upon its campaign of international goodwill. Henry Goddard Leach is the managing editor of the Review. Hanna Astrup Larsen is literary editor, and Hamilton Holt, publisher of the Independent, is the advisory editor.

The American-Scandinavian Society has the following officers: John A. Gade, president; the Rev. Frederick Lynch, vice-president; Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, secretary; Eckhardt V. Eskesen, John Aspegren, Hans Lagerloef, Prof. George T. Flom, Dr. J. W. W. Hoving, Dr. Leach, Frode W. Rambusch, trustees; Emil F. Johnson and F. W. Greenfield, auditors.

The board of trustees of the American-Scandinavian foundation is as follows: Louis S. Amoson, Philadelphia; Prof. Samuel T. Dutton, Columbia University; John A. Gade, John T. Hage and Charles S. Haight, New York; Consul Oscar H. Haugan, Chicago; Hamilton Holt, New York; Prof. William Hovgaard; Boston; Alexander E. Johnson and the Rev. Frederick Lynch, New York; Prof. Arthur H. Palmer, Yale University; Consul-General Christian Ravn, New York; Prof. William H. Schofield, Harvard University; Consul Charles A. Smith, Oakland, Cal., and the Rev. William H. Short, New York.

CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATIONS THRIVING IN GREAT BRITAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The fifth of the Webb lectures, the semi-final one, dealt with "The Cooperative Movement, the Municipality and the State," and was given by Mrs. Webb, the Marquis of Tullibardine, M. P., acting as introducer.

The lecturer said that the previous lectures had been a kind of voyage of discovery to see if a substitute could be found for the capitalist entrepreneur, either a person or an institution, but so far they had been balked at every point. Now they had arrived at a possible alternative in the shape of associations of consumers; and here they were face to face with the fact that this system is already thriving in their midst and has in fact beat the capitalist on his own ground.

Associations of consumers may be classified under two heads, voluntary and compulsory. Under the category of voluntary there is the great cooperative wholesale society, which already has a membership of about 2,300,000 people, exclusively wage-earners, employing what now amounts to £50,000,000 capital. The theory is that by uniting in this way you eliminate the profit of the middleman, or if you cannot help making a profit you distribute it among your members.

Managed by Working Men

This cooperative wholesale society is managed exclusively by working men who receive a comparatively low salary for their services, hardly ever in excess of £250 per annum. So successful has this plan been that the practise of it has been extended from trading to manufacture and even to the owning of a tea plantation in Ceylon.

The principal economic results of the movement are that it has effectually put a stop to corners or trusts directed at the food of the people and that it is found to be a great caucus in favor of free trade. This, of course, does not prove that free trade is right or wrong. There are, however, limits to the voluntary co-operative system, for instance it cannot be effectually applied in questions of transportation, education, light-

ing or water, as these commodities cannot very well be managed by the consumer of them. Compulsory cooperation is, however, able to handle these matters. This form of cooperation, though compulsory now, was formerly voluntary. Its success in an experimental form first adopted by the residents of St. James square, London, led to its general adoption all over the country. Gradually legislation became necessary in order to force reluctant cranks to come into line and pay their rates.

Municipal Trading Theory

Thomas Hopkins first laid down the theory of municipal trading in 1834. Today, the proportion of the individuals expenditure which comes under this category is about one eighth of the whole. And the rough estimate of the capital under the control of municipal authorities is about £1,000,000,000. Perhaps one of the principal arguments in favor of this form of cooperative enterprise is that it brings out the best qualities in the administrator, much more so than in the case of private enterprise. There is an increased sense of personal responsibility which is a good thing. Of course its ultimate success must depend on whether as a system it attracts the best kind of men. Will the rising generations of men of zeal, capacity and honor be naturally attracted to the civil service (i. e., compulsory cooperative enterprise) or to private enterprise.

The lecturer herself, having something to do with a university, was constantly called upon to advise young men what professions they should adopt. Her plan is to look at them carefully and if they look dull and stupid she advises them to go in for private enterprise; if only moderately so or even rather bright she recommends journalism as their profession; but to the clever and seriously minded she recommends the civil service.

PROF. PERRY DECLINES OFFER

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Lewis Perry, professor of the department of English in Williams College, announced on Thursday that he had declined the presidency of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.

GERMAN WAR AUTOS BUILT FOR BULGARS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—A considerable number of Mercedes automobiles, of quite new type, have been specially made by the German Daimler Motor Company for the Bulgarian war authorities.

The cars include several fitted with powerful motors for rapid conveyance of the staff officers. Roomy ambulance cars and baggage wagons were also included in the order. The cars were inspected and tested by a special commission appointed by the Bulgarian embassy in Berlin and were despatched to their destination by quickest route.

AMERICAN BOYS URGED TO STUDY

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, Pennsylvania superintendent of education, told members of seven state education societies here last night that the American boy should take full advantage of high school vocational courses lest his foreign-born brother outstrip him.

"At the rate immigrants are coming here, that their children may have the benefit of our free schools, there is but one possible outcome. If the American boy continues to waste time on fraternities and society pleasures, 10 or 20 years hence the son of the immigrant will fill the places that might be occupied by boys of American descent."

PEARL HARBOR TO GET SAND

VALLEJO, Cal.—To handle the 17,500 cubic yards of Pacific coast sand which must be forwarded to Pearl harbor for the construction of the new drydock there, it will be necessary for the Navy to make seven trips between Puget sound, where the sand is to be secured, and the Hawaiian islands. This is only one third of the sand that is to be used. Two thirds of the work will be of ground lava rock.

PROPOSAL TO INSCRIBE DESKS OF SENATE AROUSES DEBATE

Senator Lodge, Speaking on His Measure Therefor, Tells Colleagues It Will Interest Future Generations to Know Where Webster, Clay and Calhoun Sat

STIRRING events in American history as reflected through association in the desks used by many famous men of the United States Senate were brought to the attention of present members of that branch of Congress recently by a proposal presented by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts.

A history of the desks of the Senate chamber, to be compiled by the assistant doorkeeper, with an appropriation of not more than \$500 to meet the cost of appropriate engraved plates for each desk, is the provision contained in the measure presented by Mr. Lodge in the shape of an amendment to the legislative appropriation bill. The significance of this step was hinted in a short debate by senators as follows:

Mr. Martine Opposes

Senator Martine of New Jersey—Mr. President, in speaking to the amendment that I have read, I beg to say that I have tried to picture in my thought the profound interest future generations will take in reading the marvelous history of this great country, the contest that was waged for liberty, and the hardships and privations of our fathers.

They will read of the splendid bravery of Mad Anthony Wayne; they will be able to fairly hear the clarion voice of Commodore Perry crying "Don't give up the ship"; they will also read with breathless interest of the bravery of Mollie Pitcher at the battle of Mowmouth; they will also read of the construction of this most beautiful Capitol and the recitals of history that the corner-stone was laid by the father of his country, the immortal George Washington. With what thrilling emotions they will read of our internecine strife, and they also will read with great satisfaction of the reconciliation and union forever of all the sections of our beloved country.

But, Mr. President, as great as are the subjects I have above cited, how weak and paltry they will seem in comparison to the thrill that will come to the future reader of history, when he comes to the chapter, "History of the Desks of the Senate of the United States." Oh, that we might have but a tracing today of the desks of the ancient Greeks and Romans! What stories they would tell of that age and time! How derelict were their historians!

If we could only know whether the mighty Demosthenes stood or sat while delivering those superb orations, whether his desk was made of olive wood, cedar or stone, how valuable it would be! Oh, that a Lodge might have lived in that day!

But the "History of the Desks of the Senate of the United States!" That chapter will tell of heel prints that will reflect the artistic genius of the boot-maker from the North, the South, the East and the West of our great country. Then, too, I am informed by the carpenter of the Capitol of a fact that I feel is quite generally unknown, a fact which will show the advance of our civilization; for in the early days of our country, I am told, the artistic genius of the occupant was made apparent through jack-knife designs carved upon his desk. This is now all changed. Their surface today reflects the cabinet-makers' art, the polish, the luster of the cultivated period in which we live. Truly, it is great to contemplate.

But seriously, Mr. President, with bread and butter so high in price to the toiler and the breadwinner, I must vote "No" on the amendment proposed by the distinguished and cultivated senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. Lodge Makes Plea

Senator Lodge—Mr. President, as I introduced the amendment which has awakened the delightful humor of the senator from New Jersey, I think I ought to say a word in explanation.

The proposition of the amendment was to do what some senators have done of their own accord. The desk directly in front of me has its history. The design is to put a little plate on the different desks giving a list of those who had occupied them. Many of these desks were in use in the old Senate chamber, which is now occupied by the supreme court of the United States. It has seemed desirable to many senators—in fact the idea did not originate with me, but with our late colleague, Senator Heyburn of Idaho—that it would be a very interesting thing to have a plate on each desk showing who its occupants had been. That was the harmless purpose of this amendment.

It may not be of the slightest interest

TARIFF TO RAISE \$350,000,000
WASHINGTON—Members of the ways and means committee of the House already are preparing for the hearings which will begin Jan. 6. On a basis that between \$325,000,000 and \$350,000,000 will have to be raised by tariff legislation of the next Congress, the committee is figuring the amount representing what would have to be provided for upon the elimination of the present Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

BIG MAIL IS READILY HANDLED
WASHINGTON—Less congestion and confusion marked the handling of the holiday mail in all parts of the country, according to reports received Thursday by Postmaster-General Hitchcock, although the volume of business was greater than ever before. A larger force was employed to test capacity in anticipation of the parcel post system to become effective Jan. 1.

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HAMBURG
Via Plymouth and Cherbourg
By the Luxurious Steamships
CINCINNATI (17,000 TONS)
AND
CLEVELAND (17,000 TONS)
From **BOSTON** to **HAMBURG**
Via Plymouth and Cherbourg
CINCINNATI...SAT. JUNE 7
CLEVELAND...TUES. JUNE 24
CINCINNATI...SAT. JULY 12
CLEVELAND...TUES. JULY 29
CINCINNATI...SAT. AUG. 16
CLEVELAND...THUR. SEP. 2
CINCINNATI...SAT. SEPT. 20
CLEVELAND...WED. OCT. 8
CINCINNATI...SAT. OCT. 25
CLEVELAND...SAT. NOV. 15

From **HAMBURG** to **BOSTON**
Via Southampton and Cherbourg
CINCINNATI...WED. MAY 21
CLEVELAND...SUND. JUNE 8
CINCINNATI...WED. JUNE 25
CLEVELAND...THUR. JULY 10
CINCINNATI...WED. JULY 26
CLEVELAND...SUND. AUG. 17
CINCINNATI...WED. SEP. 3
CLEVELAND...SUND. SEP. 21
CINCINNATI...THUR. OCT. 9
CLEVELAND...WED. OCT. 29
STEAMERS WILL LEAVE AT 11 A. M. FROM COMMONWEALTH PIER, BOSTON.

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CUNARD LINE

Boston, Queenstown, Liverpool
IVERNIA, Jan. 21, 8 A. M.
SAXONIA, Feb. 4, 8 A. M.
New York, Fishguard, Liverpool
***CAMPANIA**, Dec. 31, Noon
***CARMANIA**, Jan. 11.
*Calls at Queenstown.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland
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Leading Events in Athletic World

ATHLETIC MEN HOLD IMPORTANT MEETING AT THE HOTEL ASTOR

National Collegiate Athletic Association Meeting Opens in Charge of Dean LeBaron R. Briggs of Harvard

BETTER ATHLETICS

NEW YORK—This year's meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which opened this morning at the Hotel Astor, is expected to be one of the most important yet held by the association. For the first time since the organization was started in 1905, it will not be in charge of Maj. P. E. Pierce, its president during the past seven years. Major Pierce is not only unable to preside at this meeting, but has been forced to resign the presidency owing to his having been ordered to the far East for a term of years.

Dean LeBaron Russell Briggs of Harvard, who is a dominant figure in athletic affairs at the Cambridge institution, is to officiate as chairman. Although Harvard has been a member of the body but a few years, Dean Briggs has taken a great interest in the work of the organization and consented to act as chairman until a president is elected to succeed Major Pierce.

The association aims to better athletic conditions in the colleges by an educational method. Today's session is sure to be one of the most interesting and instructive in the history of the organization. In the morning the delegates of more than 90 colleges and universities listened to two addresses delivered by Prof. William L. Dudley, on "The Proper Control of College Athletics," and Dr. George L. Meylan, on athletic training. In this address Dr. Meylan reviews briefly the history of training for athletic contests at the time of the ancient Olympic games in England, and later in the United States, and considers in detail the important topics of coaching, supervision, and training table.

At the afternoon sessions, besides the regular reports, the district representatives will be heard. William F. Garcelon, graduate manager of athletics at Harvard, will give the report for the first district, and it is expected that he will have something to say about the development of soccer football, in which he is very much interested. The representatives of the other districts will report as follows: Dr. Watson L. Savage, Carnegie Technical schools; Dr. A. H. Patterson, University of North Carolina; Dr. N. P. Stauffer, University of Mississippi; Prof. H. S. Wingert, Ohio State; Dr. J. Naismith, University of Arkansas; and Director Frank Casleman, University of Colorado.

In his address the report of Prof. Harry L. Williams, who will read the report of the football committee, will be one of the most interesting of the meeting. It is not expected that the committee will propose any changes in the rules this season, as the code seems to be satisfactory to colleges all over the country, and they are willing to give them another year's trial.

Another interesting report is that of Prof. A. A. Stagg of Chicago University of the track rules committee. Prof. Stagg will give a report aiming at a uniformity of rules governing track athletics that will be adopted universally by colleges in their dual and championship tournaments. Dr. James A. Babbitt, chairman of the soccer football committee, will report on the progress of the game among the colleges, which in Dr. Babbitt's district has made great progress. The old question of summer baseball will come up for discussion, and the committee which has been investigating this phase of college athletics has many interesting results to report. The evening session will be a general discussion, beginning at 8 o'clock.

Final plans for the gathering were made Thursday night at a meeting of the executive committee, when the program was discussed and reports prepared. The applications for active membership from John Hopkins, Washington and Lee, and Drake College, of Iowa, were favorably acted upon, while three associate members were elected in Lawrenceville, New York Military Academy and the Hartford high school. The membership of the association is now well over the 100 mark.

Prof. Frank W. Nicholson of Wesleyan University, the secretary and treasurer, and in fact, the president as well since the retirement of Maj. P. E. Pierce, who is with his regiment in China, presided at the meeting Thursday night. He explained that the replies to this year's questionnaire cover such a wide field and so many colleges replied that it was impossible to report upon them in detail. The facts secured are so valuable, however, constituting, as they do, perhaps the most complete collection of statistics on many details of college athletics that have ever been gathered, that a full report will be published.

Summing up the replies to certain questions, it was found that approximately 80 per cent of the colleges enforce the one-year rule, only 28 per cent the freshman rule; 60 per cent bar graduate students, 50 per cent bar professional students and 50 per cent bar special students.

Crimson Representative
Who Presides at Athletic
Conference in New York



LE BARON RUSSELL BRIGGS
Dean of the Harvard faculty

MANY ATHLETES WILL COMPETE

With about 350 entries, the ninth regiment, M. V. M., will hold an athletic meet in the regiment armory on East Newton street this evening. The meet will be preceded by a regimental dress parade and review. There will be seven events in the meet for which there have been offered 36 prizes.

The equipment race and the scaling contests, open to whole companies, are expected to prove the feature of the evening. Several companies have been practising these events, and a close contest is expected.

The meet is one of the plans devised by Colonel Logan to keep service in the regiment as attractive as possible, and to keep alive the esprit de corps for which the old fighting ninth has been noted.

MAST GIVEN TECH BY COAST ALUMNI

"A gift from the Northwest to the campus by the Charles," is inscribed on a flagstaff of Oregon pine, presented to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The gift originated with the Tech club of Puget sound, which was joined by the Portland association in its sending. It will cost probably more than \$1500.

TWO PITCHERS SIGN WITH BOSTON

Secretary E. L. Riley of the Boston Americans announced this morning that he had just received the signed contract of Pitcher Joseph Martina. Martina comes from the Beaumont team of the Texas League and is expected to do well in the major leagues. Secretary Riley also received a signed contract from Earl C. Ainsworth, the young pitcher purchased by the Boston Americans from the Youngstown (O.) team of the Central league. Ainsworth is one of a quartet of players purchased from the home town of President J. R. McAlister of the Boston club. He comes well recommended and is reported as being a good all-around player.

BISHOPS COMING TO ST. PAUL'S

Dates for the addresses by the six bishops who are to preach in St. Paul's cathedral have been fixed as follows: Bishop Lawrence on Sunday, Jan. 5, at 11 a. m., and at noon, Jan. 8; Bishop Bratton of Mississippi at noon, Jan. 7; Bishop Williams of Michigan at 4 p. m., Sunday, Jan. 12; Bishop Reese of Georgia at noon, Jan. 14; Bishop Codman of Maine on Sunday evening, Jan. 19, and at the noonday services on Monday and Tuesday following; the Rt. Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, canon of Westminster Abbey, on Sunday evening, Jan. 26, and at noon on the four days following.

ASSOCIATION ACTS FOR WOMAN

At the office of the Public School Association a schedule is being arranged for a speaking campaign by Miss Frances G. Curtis, a candidate for the Boston school committee, who has been endorsed by the association. It was said today at the headquarters of the School Voters League that no action will be taken supporting either of the two candidates for school committee.

HARRY PHILLIPS IS TO SPEAK

Harry Phillips, former alderman and deputy mayor of West Ham, London, Eng., will speak on "Corporations" at the Sunday Commons in the Majestic theater, Sunday. Dr. Charles Fleischer will also speak on "A Look Backward and Forward."

JACKSON EXPECTS GOOD SEASON

The outfield material the Boston Nationals will have next season will be largely strengthened through the return to playing condition of George C. Jackson. A letter received from his home in Blum, Tex., Thursday states that he will have a good season next year.

HARVARD CHESS TEAM WINS

NEW YORK—Harvard's second chess team won by 3 points to 1 from a quartet representing Amherst in a match here Thursday. Amherst's one point was scored on a forfeit. C. H. Fabens of Harvard performed the unusual feat of besting two opponents.

BROWN SWIMMERS BUSY PREPARING FOR FIRST DUAL CONTEST

Large Number of Candidates Out and Prospects of Developing Winning Team Look Very Bright

HUGGINS IS COACH

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A large number of swimmers are preparing at Brown University for the dual contest with Columbia in this city Jan. 18 and prospects for the season are considered bright by Charles Huggins, athletic trainer, who is ex-officio coach of the aquatic squad.

Capt. R. L. Smith is believed to be one of the best college swimmers of the season and is an all-round athlete. Last season he made many fast swims for short distances and is a graceful and accurate diver. His squad is made up of several veterans in the water and quite a few new men who are showing up well in training.

There are four class teams as well as the varsity in the tank at present. J. S. Goldberg, whose specialty is plunging for distance, is the captain of the senior team and R. L. Smith of the varsity is also captain of the juniors. R. H. McLaughlin leads the sophomores and Thomas M. Hull is freshman captain.

The members of the swimming squad who are making good progress include: Captain Smith '14, Hull '16, Russell '16, Whittemore '14, Ehmeke '14, Scherer '15, Waterman '15, Kellen '15, Ashbaugh '15, Harris '15, Wendt '15, Harcourt '15, Everingham '15, Miner '15, Goldberg '15, Gottstein '13, Hazard '14, Allen '15, Poland '14, O'Gorman '16, Lalloz '15, Brackett '15, Joslin '16, Metcalf '13, Crolius '16, F. L. Smith '16, Thurber '16 and Rowley '16.

The varsity relay team should be a very fast one, as many good short distance swimmers are being developed. The class relay teams form the varsity relay squad. These teams are made up as follows: 1913—Ashbaugh, Harris, Metcalf, Howe and Pendleton; 1914—R. L. Smith, Whittemore, Ehmeke and Hazard; 1915—Allen, Scherer, Waterman, Kellen and Crolius; 1916—Hull, F. L. Smith, Russell, Thurber and Rowley.

PRESIDENT TAFT OFF FOR KEY WEST ON HIS RETURN FROM CANAL

KEY WEST, Fla.—Wireless reports today from the U. S. battleship Arkansas, which left Colon Thursday night with President Taft and his party, indicate arrival here early on Sunday.

Before leaving the President expressed pleasure at his visit to Panama, and said that he would appoint the civil Governor and subordinate officials on his return to Washington. It is understood that Colonel Goethals will be offered the post and that he will accept.

The party went aboard the Arkansas about an hour prior to her departure. Colonel Goethals, the chief engineer, boarded the battleship Delaware, which accompanied the Arkansas.

WASHINGTON—An explosion opposite the Tivoli hotel Wednesday night is reported in despatches to the Panamanian legation here Thursday to have been the outgrowth of business rivalry between two merchants in the vicinity.

FRENCH GOLFERS CHALLENGE

NEW YORK—For the first time in the history of golf France has formally challenged the United States to a match. It was made known today. President P. Deschamps of the Golf de Paris Club has written a letter to Secretary Robert C. Watson of the U. S. Golf Association, inviting a team of four professional golfers to compete on La Baulle links near Paris in the tournament following the competition for the British open title. The challenge has been acknowledged and its probable acceptance indicated.

DARTMOUTH TO RUN CORNELL

Dartmouth and Cornell have been matched for the Boston A. A. big indoor meet for a relay race, Manager George V. Brown announced Thursday. This will undoubtedly be one of the best races at the games on Feb. 8. It will be the first time that Coaches Hillman and Moakley have been pitted against each other through relay teams. Dartmouth has a good team and so have the Ithacans.

'NEWSIES' HONOR OLD COMRADE

"The Happy Twenty," the senior members of the Boston Newsboys Club, held their first dinner at the American house last night, and had as guest of honor William G. Freeman, physical director of schools at Kalamazoo, Mich., a former president of the club. The boys gave him an oil painting of himself by a Boston artist, Chase Emerson, an honorary member of the club.

COLUMBIA EXPECTS TO DEVELOP STRONG 1913 VARSITY NINE

Coach Lauder Has Returned to Handle Blue and White Candidates After Six Years

NO SOUTHERN TRIP

NEW YORK—Despite the fact that it is still some two months before Coach Lauder will call out the candidates for the Columbia varsity baseball team of 1913, active preparations have already been made for one of the most strenuous baseball seasons a Columbia nine has had in some years.

Coach Lauder left Columbia six years ago, and since that time the Blue and White has had five coaches, and the result has been that the game has become much demoralized among the undergraduates. Two of these five coaches were graduates, and the changes from graduate to professional coach and vice-versa have been ineffective.

With a permanent head coach, however, Harry Fisher, the graduate manager of athletics who was in charge of the team last spring, feels that baseball should at least make some headway. When Lauder was at Columbia before he developed, among others, E. W. Collins and Frank Nohowel. Tyler and Tilt, who were Columbia's pitchers in those days, were among the best in the college baseball world.

Lauder will not call out his candidates until late in February and will use the cage work merely to get a line on the ability of the men who report. He thinks that little can be accomplished in a cage so small as the one Columbia has, and until the squad can begin outdoor work on South field the practice will be only nominal.

The pitchers, however, he expects to develop early and will have battery candidates report a fortnight or possibly a month before he calls out the men for the other positions on the team.

Contrary to the plan followed at Columbia for the last two years, the team will have no Southern training trip. Last year and the year before the Southern trip was not a success, and the extra expense which it placed on the baseball association was not justified in the eyes of the athletic authorities.

Next spring the team will practise on South field, and will have more early season games than usual in order to make up for the Southern trip. It is probable that daily games will be arranged during the Easter holidays.

The Blue and White schedule is not yet ready, but it contains more games than any schedule Columbia has had, 23 and possibly 24 contests in all will be played, and all except three or four will take place on the home diamond. The agreement with Cornell and Pennsylvania whereby Columbia has a series of two games with each still holds, and in addition Columbia will have games with Princeton, Harvard and Yale.

It will be the first time that the Morningside Heights nine will have played practically all the big eastern teams in one season. Harvard and Yale were on the schedule last year, but Princeton was not, and the year before that Columbia met Princeton and Yale did not meet Harvard. The Yale and Princeton games will be two of the four out-of-town contests, but the Harvard game will be played on South field.

C. W. MURPHY AND BRESNAHAN AGREE

CHICAGO—C. W. Murphy, owner of the Chicago Nationals, had a conference over the long-distance telephone Thursday night as he was leaving for the South to look over training camps with Roger Bresnahan at Toledo, O. At the conclusion of the talk Murphy said:

"I can say that Bresnahan and I have practically agreed on terms for a three-year contract, by the terms of which Bresnahan will wear a West Side uniform next year. I have been consulting with Bresnahan for a long time, and have made him many offers, all of which, until this last, have been declined.

"This one he could not decline, and I am positive that he will affix his signature to the contract that will be mailed to him as soon as my lawyer can prepare it."

MANY BOYS IN N. Y. MEET

NEW YORK—An entry of 1188 boys, it was stated today, had been received for the tenth annual indoor championship track and field meeting of the elementary schools under the direction of the Public Schools Athletic League, to be held in Madison Square Garden, beginning this afternoon. This is the greatest number of entries in the history of interscholastic sport. Sixteen events will be decided.

LEAVES TO SELECT TRAINING CAMP

CHICAGO—President Charles W. Murphy of the Chicago National League club left Thursday night for Florida to select a training camp for his team. He plans to visit six or seven cities which have offered sites for the camp. Arrangements have been made, it was announced, for the team to play 30 or more exhibition games on its trip northward.

ARRANGE CRICKET PROGRAM FOR 1913 AT ANNUAL MEETING

English Clubs Need Support—South Africa and Australia Will Not Send Teams Next Season

TO PLAY SCOTCHMEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The secretaries of the county cricket clubs held their annual meeting at Lords recently, when the principal item down for consideration was the arrangement of the program for 1913. Neither South Africa nor Australia will send teams to this country during the coming summer, with the result that the ordinary county cricket fixture list will run its course without interruption.

Much has been said and written lately with regard to the financial side of the county cricket clubs and the coming season will provide a good test, not only of the interest taken by the public in first class cricket, but also of the ability of the clubs to provide good cricket without incurring excessive expenditure. It should be possible to say at the end of the 1913 season, whether it would be possible for county cricket to continue in its present status or whether for financial reasons conditions must be changed. There will always be abundance of players, but clubs need support and if the local members are able to continue to support their own clubs then gate money will fortunately not be such a necessity.

With a view to enabling a greater part of the public to attend their matches, several counties have decided to commence their three-day matches on Friday or Saturday—in fact 20 games have already been arranged to start on one or other of these days. The counties concerned are Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire, whilst Berkshire will begin a match against Warwickshire on a Wednesday. If the conditions are normal it would appear certain that county cricket will have a successful season, for the attraction of the game of cricket is too deep rooted to allow one of its most important branches to suffer through neglect or apathy.

The numerous fixtures for the coming summer include a visit from a Scottish team to the south of England, a match between Oxford and Cambridge on July 7-9, another at the oval on July 10-12, whilst the match between the Gentlemen and Players will be played at Lords on July 14-16. The Eton and Harrow match will take place at Lords on July 11-12. The season will open the first week in May.

B. A. A. HAS GAME WITH ST. NICHOLAS

The second meeting between the Boston Athletic Association and St. Nicholas Hockey Club of New York sevens will take place at the Boston arena tomorrow night, and it promises to bring out a big crowd of hockey followers who will remember the first clash between the two teams a short while ago.

As an intercity match the last game came up to the standard of such matches last year, which were among the best played at the local rink. A week ago last Saturday night these teams played a thrilling game here, and an extra period was played in order for B. A. A. to win, the score being 3 to 2. Hockey enthusiasts and also the New York players were anxious for another contest.

PLANS FOR \$300,000 STADIUM

NEW YORK—Members of the New York state fair commission, it was learned Thursday, have passed upon plans for a covered stadium in Syracuse, adjacent to the fair grounds. It will cost about \$300,000. An eighth of a mile ellipse will be one of the features of the new building, in which all kinds of athletic games, military tournaments and such will be held, and which is to have a seating capacity of 25,000. It is the intention of the projectors of the scheme to have every sporting event and tournament in connection with the national guard's work held in the new building.

PITTSBURGH TEAM WANTS BROWN

PITTSBURGH—The Pittsburgh Nationals are willing to pay Mordecai Brown, the former Chicago National pitcher, the same salary that he received while with the Chicago team, according to an announcement by President Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh club. The hitch in Brown's negotiations with Tinker of Cincinnati is said to be that the Cincinnati leader is not offering him enough money.

SAYS CLARKE IS BEST MANAGER

PITTSBURGH—Bransfield, former Pittsburgh Nationals first baseman, says Manager Fred Clarke of the Pittsburgh Nationals is the greatest manager. "Clarke studies and understands human nature better than any other leader," Bransfield explains. "Every man under him is handled according to his own peculiar nature. Other managers handle one player like another and don't get as good results out of their men."

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

I have lately received a number of letters from various parts of the country asking for the names and publishers of various new books about golf. Sometimes the requests were rather vague: "The latest book on the subject referred to in Rational Golf," etc. Consequently, perhaps the most satisfactory thing, by way of reply to these letters, is to give a list of the various publications which have appeared in the last few months, with a few comments on them, adding the name of the publisher and price when possible, and each of my correspondents may take his choice in the matter.

The first of these new books to appear was "The Royal and Ancient Game of Golf," edited and compiled by Harold H. Hilton and Garden G. Smith for Golf Illustrated. Royal Quarto (12x10) and the price is 26 s. net. It is published by The London and Counties Press Association Ltd., 6 Henrietta street, Covent Garden, London, W. C. Other contributors to this volume are Horace G. Hutchinson, A. H. Crosfield, J. L. Low, A. C. M. Croome, Bernard Darwin and others. The Glasgow Herald describes it as the most considerable in the whole bibliography of golf; The Times refers to it as a new and gorgeous volume; the Scotsman calls it the edition de luxe among the classics and all the important publications having reference to the royal and ancient game. The Morning Post:

"Mr. Hilton has expounded simply and clearly the principles of the golf shots without that excessive elaboration of detail which marred the work of his predecessors. . . . The reading of his words induces a determination to face facts fairly and squarely, which should lead to the achievement of merit at critical moments on the links. . . . Garden Smith proves that the records of golf as a distinct game are as old as those of any other. Lack of space forbids examination of his arguments in detail. Suffice it to say that the style in which they are expressed makes the study of them a pleasant recreation."

The Bystander: "In the space at command it is impossible to deal adequately or exhaustively with the many merits of this important volume.

"Garden Smith deals with the origin and history of the game, tracing it from its earliest sources. . . . Mr. Hilton's chapter is full of wise counsel and instruction for the expert, amateur or professional. . . . A special word of praise must be given to the beautiful reproductions in colors of three famous pictures. No golf club library of golfing bibliophile's collection will be complete without this latest addition to the literature of the game."

The Athenaeum: "The volume before us is one of the most sumptuous records that have lately been devoted to sport, fitted for the elaborate table of a luxurious country-house. It recalls, in fact, the more dignified age when subscribers made books, and consideration of that mysterious and all-compelling body, the 'reading public' did not reduce the superfluities which are so necessary to the book-lover—good print and paper, and a comely page. . . . It is pleasant to add that the volume as a whole is free from the distressing verbiage which many a sporting writer takes for thought. The illustrations are numerous and excellent, and we note the existence of a good index and a bibliography. The text ends gracefully with an ode by Andrew Lang, light and neat, like all his verse."

The Sportsman: "It is the most beautiful contribution which has ever been made to the golfer's library. Handsome to look at, delightful to handle and lavishly illustrated, it is replete with literary contributions of a high order of excellence, written by acknowledged authorities on the game. And, above all, it breathes in every page the true spirit of golf—the spirit that makes for the preservation of golf's best traditions."

Truth: "A sumptuously produced volume, entitled 'The Royal and Ancient Game of Golf,' has just been issued at the price of 6 guineas, the edition being limited to 900 copies. The contributors are all well-known authorities on the game. In some remarkably interesting chapters on the history of golf, Garden Smith brings forward a great deal of literary and pictorial evidence in support of the view that the game is not of Dutch or other continental origin, but in all essential particulars a Scottish product. . . . The work is lavishly illustrated and printed and bound in a handsome style."

FOUR OARSMEN WANT POSITION

PHILADELPHIA—Richard Arnst of Australia and Guy Nickalls of England have announced themselves as candidates for the position of rowing coach at the University of Pennsylvania when the contract with Ellis Ward expires, which will be after next spring's regatta at Poughkeepsie.

Two Philadelphians will be urged for the position—J. Dempsey, who formerly coached the Vesper Boat Club, and Fred Hartman. Hartman has not had the experience in the rowing world that the Australian, the Englishman and Dempsey have had, but his success has been remarkable.

PRINCETON DEFEATS CORNELL

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Princeton defeated Cornell, 5 to 1, here Thursday night in the opening game of the intercollegiate hockey season. Baker's work was the feature.

PENNSYLVANIA WINS ONE GAME LEAD OVER CORNELL CHESS TEAM

Triangular College League for Rice Trophy Finds Red and Blue Favorite for the Title

PLAY AGAIN TODAY

NEW YORK—Pairings for today's play in the fourteenth annual championship tournament of the Triangular College Chess League bring the Pennsylvania, Cornell and Brown players together as follows: Ehrlich of Cornell vs. Wooley of Brown, Perkins of Cornell vs. Teitelbaum of Pennsylvania and Mitchell of Brown vs. Sze of Pennsylvania.

Play on the opening day, Thursday, resulted in Pennsylvania, which was represented by the Chinese player, Rudolph Sze, and M. J. Teitelbaum, carrying off the honors of the first day's play, with 2 points to 1 for Cornell. It was an important victory in that the point scored by Sze was against A. C. Ehrlich, the senior player from Cornell. Teitelbaum's opponent was R. E. Mitchell of Brown. Cornell's one point total was accumulated by N. S. Perkins at the expense of C. L. Wooley of Brown. The Providence team was thus left without a tally to show for the day's work.

Ehrlich of Cornell played under a handicap and after losing a piece for two pawns on the twentieth move, he held out until the sixty-seventh move before he was forced to resign.

Teitelbaum obtained the upper hand in the opening. His opponent, Mitchell, was a piece down on the tenth move and got into trouble in trying to recover it. Teitelbaum played with much force and soon succeeded in capturing his adversary's queen. The game went on for 33 moves.

Perkins of Cornell, with a Petroff defense, built up a splendid position, doubling rooks on the open king bishop's file. Next he routed out the white king, and, winning pawn after pawn, finally drove his king's pawn through the center. Wooley was mated at his thirty-fourth turn. The pairing, openings, and results are given in the appended table:

White	Black
1—Ehrlich (C).....0	Sze (P).....1
2—Wooley (B).....0	Perkins (C).....1
3—Teitelbaum (P).....1	Mitchell (B).....0

The players named first in each instance had the move. The openings: 1. Petroff defense; 2. Petroff defense; 3. Ruy Lopez. Referee: George J. Schweitzer. The team totals follow: Pennsylvania, 2 to 0; Cornell, 1 to 1; Brown, 0 to 2.

MIDWINTER GOLF AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C.—First in the field annually with important tournaments in a triad of sports—golf, trap-shooting and tennis—Pinehurst now occupies a unique position. The opening event for 1913 is the tenth annual midwinter golf tournament, Jan. 7 to 11, for six sixteen and trophies for division winners and runners-up, and consolation winners, a gold medal for the best qualification score, and special trophies for the overflow field. Play will be under the Pinehurst system, inaugurated in 1907, which permits a player to qualify for a division higher than his class, but disqualifies in case he drops more than one division lower.

For the week of Jan. 13-18, the annual winter meeting of the advertising golfers is scheduled, followed by the sixth annual midwinter trap-shooting handicap, Jan. 22-25, and the third annual midwinter tennis championship, Jan. 27-Feb. 1.

PITCHER SHULTZ TO BE RELEASED

PHILADELPHIA—Waivers have been asked by the Philadelphia Nationals on Wallace F. Shultz, pitcher, and John H. Dodge, third baseman, and as neither has been claimed by other National League clubs, they probably will be released unconditionally.

Shultz has been with the Phillies two years, while Dodge joined the team the latter part of last season. No pitcher ever joined a major league club with better prospects than Shultz. He was regarded as the greatest collegiate pitcher in many days.

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KIAMIL PASHA TO BE LEADER OF TURKEY, IS EXPECTATION

Authority on Near East Expects That Defeated Nation Will Adopt Germany's Constitution as Its Model, with a Kind of Home-Rule-All-Round Policy

REAL STRENGTH LIES IN ANATOLIA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—"It appears to be quite impossible," said one who had every reason to speak with authority on the subject, "for the people of the west to grasp at all the attitude of the people of the east, even of the near east or Turkey in Europe." The conversation originated over a discussion on the incidents of the past few months and the future which was in store for Turkey.

Discussing the political situation in Turkey itself, the Monitor's informant explained that it is not possible for a political party, in the sense that that term is understood in the west, to be formed in Constantinople. Owing to the disunity of the past, the people are in a lamentable state of ignorance, and whilst it is clearly essential for the country that great changes in the government should take place, it is equally impossible for anything in the shape of parliamentary government to be inaugurated with any chance of success at the present moment.

It was pointed out that there certainly were differences of opinion in Constantinople, and that whilst some were followers of the Young Turk party, others were in agreement with Kiamil Pasha, whilst a very small number were in favor of the return of Abdul Hamid to the throne. With regard to the latter, perhaps not more than a thousand individuals in the whole of Constantinople would be found to express themselves in favor of a return to the Hamidian regime.

The Young Turk party, it was explained, were what might be termed the Radical party—too radical for the country. They were in favor of adopting measures which in the present circumstances have been proved to be wholly impracticable. The main plank in their platform was centralization, whereas the policy best suited to the needs of the country, the policy which alone would eventually result in restoring law and order, was one of decentralization or in other words a form of home rule all round.

The conversation was of exceptional interest in view of the fact that the Monitor's informant reiterated in many respects the opinions expressed by Asim Bey, when minister for foreign affairs, to the Monitor representative then in Constantinople.

Referring once more to the lack of education among the people, the speaker said that for the time being it was absolutely essential that a form of government should be established which would not arrogate more power than was absolutely necessary, but under which, on the contrary, the importance of dealing with the people in such a manner as to gradually train them to the point where they would be able to have a voice in the affairs of the country, should be recognized.

Kiamil Pasha Is Leader

Kiamil Pasha, he said, is probably the greatest statesman in the country, and he is clear on this point. It is probable, therefore, that Kiamil Pasha will remain grand vizier, and that a form of government similar to that of Germany will be established. In this way practically the only power Parliament would enjoy, would be to vote the necessary money for the upkeep of the army and the public services. The appointment of ministers would remain entirely in the hands of the grand vizier, the control of Parliament being limited to asking these ministers for an explanation of any specific question.

Steps would then gradually be taken to curtail the enormous power with which the local authorities and patriarchates are invested. Gradually what was termed an état civil would be established, and the people would, little by little, realize that they need no longer submit to the ruling of the priests and local authorities, many of whom are not only ignorant, but still adopt the methods of the middle ages. This would be the first genuine step toward ultimate self-government by the people, and the Monitor's informant expressed the opinion and the hope that this would lead to the country settling down under the form of government he had outlined, and eventually erecting a regenerated Turkey out of the debris of the past.

From politics the conversation drifted to the army and it was made clear that, in the short period since the disappearance of Abdul Hamid from the scene too much was attempted by the Young Turk party, whilst the attempts were by no means wisely made. Take, for instance, the army. The appalling condition in which it was called upon to face the Bulgarians and their allies was due, not to any lack of patriotism or fighting spirit among the men, but mainly to the drastic measures taken in a few months, which should have been extended over 25 or 30 years.

The greatest mistake made, so far as the army was concerned, was the wholesale removal of the non-commissioned officers, whose whole life had been spent in the ranks, with the result that they were intimately acquainted with the men under their charge, and could therefore lead them in the face of any difficulty, knowing exactly to what extent they could be relied upon. Suddenly, some 15,000 of these men were removed from the army and pensioned off. A decree was issued that they were to be replaced

by officers who had passed through the military colleges.

The result was that Turkey had whole regiments practically without officers, and those officers who had been newly appointed were not only inexperienced and unfamiliar with their work but wholly unknown to the men. At the front only too commonly the men found themselves leaderless and demoralization inevitably followed. This is one reply to the question why the Turkish army acquitted itself so badly.

Politics Also Cause

In reply to another question as to the interest taken by officers in politics at the expense of their military duties, it was admitted that this was only too true, but the authorities were now fully alive to the great mistake made and that strong measures would be taken to prevent officers mixing in politics in the future.

With regard to the future of Turkey, nothing, the Monitor's informant declared, could naturally be said at the present moment. Once, however, peace had been signed, there was every indication of a European conference taking place. He himself had not much faith in a European conference, and considered that all that would be accomplished would be the ratification of the peace treaty which would doubtless be signed in London in the near future.

At this conference, which would be very similar to that of Berlin, the question of the capitulations and the Ottoman public debt would of necessity be discussed and settled in so far as the transference of certain Turkish territory to the Balkan powers affected the question. All fighting, the Monitor's informant declared, might be considered over between Turkey and the Bulgarians, and he further expressed the opinion that the differences between Austria and Serbia would be settled in a satisfactory manner.

Crisis Not Expected

Even if it came to a question of fighting he did not believe that other powers would be involved. They might say what they liked at the present moment, but he could not believe that the question was one of sufficient importance for Germany or any other power to allow herself to be involved. Some pretext would be found which would enable the powers to stand aside and allow Austria and Serbia to settle the question between themselves. If left to themselves, he added significantly, the whole business would be over in a week. Serbia had only just finished fighting and had come out of the fray somewhat exhausted and would therefore undoubtedly prefer to settle the question diplomatically than by force of arms.

Before parting the Monitor's informant, who has been closely connected with the many developments in Turkey since the deposition of Abdul Hamid, said, with a smile, that during these few years much has happened, generally of an unsatisfactory nature, in Turkey, and it was now time for better things to occur. "Let us hope," he concluded, "that good will come out of all that has happened recently."

ANATOLIA IS CALLED POINT OF STRENGTH

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The special correspondent of the Morning Post in Constantinople had an interesting interview with the grand vizier, Kiamil Pasha, which was reported in a recent issue of that paper. Although, as is usual, much that his highness said could not be published, the interview is, nevertheless, of considerable interest.

In reply to a question as to whether there was any special significance attached to the choice of London as a seat of the peace negotiations, Kiamil Pasha replied that London was selected as being the most agreeable place for both the contracting parties.

"I am glad to notice," the grand vizier said, "that English public opinion, which seemed at the outset to be somewhat hostile to our cause, is now considerably more friendly." This might be due to some extent to the final resistance made by the Turks against the Bulgarian attack on the Chatakia lines commencing on Nov. 17. That attack, he stated, was by no means really a reconnaissance or force undertaken by the Bulgars with a view to ascertaining the actual strength of the lines.

Fighting Was Real Attack

On the contrary the sustained fighting of those days was the general action along the whole length of the line. The grand vizier, he declared, had fully hoped to repulse their victory to Lule Burgas and penetrate the lines.

Referring to the peace conference, the grand vizier said that the Turkish government hoped that the ambassador in London, Tewfik Pasha, would consent to act as president of the Turkish mission. Reshid Pasha was one of the members in addition to several military gentlemen. As regards the length of the negotiations, Kiamil Pasha expressed the hope that an agreement would soon be



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)

KIAMIL PASHA

Turkish grand vizier who is expected to retain office

reached which would permit of a peace honorable to Turkey.

While it was impossible to foretell what would eventually be the boundaries of Turkey, the grand vizier declared that the Turks confidently expected to keep Adrianople. In reply to a question as to whether Greece would shortly join in the negotiations, Kiamil Pasha said: "I cannot prophesy as to the future policy of Greece. At present she is pouring water into her wine."

The surrendering of Turkish territory would, his highness continued, be very much felt by the Turks. The Turkish army, he argued, had not been beaten in the strict sense of the word, but its whole organization "had been sapped and undermined by political intrigues." With regard to the Young Turk party, a few members of the committee might, his highness declared, still be pursuing their propaganda, but he explained that the government were quite clear on the point that they would not be able to do any further harm.

Empire Still Left

With regard to the future of Turkey after the signing of peace, Kiamil Pasha said to the special correspondent of the Morning Post, "I agree with you that our real strength lies in Anatolia. As you say, we shall still have an empire with a territory two or three times as large as the territories of some of the great powers, and the cost of administering and defending Macedonia has been very great. However, even these reflections do not reconcile us to losing it. As to the future, it is too early to talk at present. Our first duty now lies in London."

"My last words to you are these: Never was I more convinced than now of the essential rightness of England's policy of maintaining in the east a strong Turkey—of the rightness, that is to say, from England's point of view. For our own sakes, we hope she will not change her policy, but for her sake also, in order that her policy may be a successful one, I hope there will be no swerving at the crucial point; for the immediate future will show that now more than ever England's traditional policy is the right one. We are going to be strong internally; we are going to reorganize our services and endeavor to put our house in order. As to the future, internally, I am hopeful. I only hope that British foreign policy will still be guided by the canons which have controlled it for the past century or more."

DR. ELIOT TO BE THE HONOR GUEST

Dr. Charles W. Eliot is to be the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Boston Music School Settlement to be held at the Hotel Tulleries, Tuesday evening, Jan. 14.

Prof. Walter R. Spalding is director of the settlement, which was established in November, 1910, and Daniel Bloomfield, associate director. On the administrative board are many Bostonians prominent in other organizations working for social progress and civic betterment.

WOMEN PLANNING RALLY LUNCHEON

Plans are being made by the women Progressives of the state for a subscription luncheon and rally at the Hotel Bellevue Jan. 8, at 1 o'clock.

Mrs. George H. Mellen and Mrs. William Odell of Andover, who have charge of the luncheon, announced that Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott of Newport, R. I.; Mrs. Robert P. Johnston of Manchester, N. H.; and Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird of Walpole will address the gathering. Matthew Hale and Charles Sumner Bird have been asked to speak. Similar meetings are soon to be held at Worcester and Springfield.

AEROPLANE MAKER STRUCK

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Greely S. Curtis of the aeroplane building firm of Burgess Company & Curtis, was struck in the leg by the propeller of one of the new government aeroplanes Thursday. He was taken to his home in Salem,

GRAND MASONIC LODGE INSTALLS ITS OFFICERS

On the Masonic calendar today is the festival of St. John and it will be marked among other ceremonies by the installation of officers of the grand lodge of Masons in Massachusetts and by a dinner at Masonic Temple.

Everett C. Benton, grand master, who was recently reelected, will be again inducted into office, with these other officers: Leon M. Abbott, Boston, R. W. S. G. W.; Charles W. Schuler, Turners Falls, R. W. G. J. W.; Charles H. Ramsay, Weymouth, R. W. G. T.; Thomas W. Davis, Belmont, R. W. R. G. S.

It is expected that the lodge may complete details of the plan for a detachment of Masonic officers to go to Panama next month to constitute a lodge in the Canal Zone.

Grand Master Benton will sail from New York Jan. 7, and the new lodge will be constituted at Panama the following week. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Benton and their two youngest children and Tomas W. Davis, grand secretary of the Massachusetts grand lodge, and Mrs. Davis.

SAILORS HAVEN HEAD IS HONORED

Stanton H. King's twentieth anniversary as superintendent of the Sailors' Haven on Water street, Charlestown, was celebrated last night by a reception at which 700 sailors from the navy and merchant service, together with Bishop Lawrence, Dr. Mann and other men and women interested in the work were present.

Mr. King received \$200 in gold from the Emmanuel Guild and a check for \$1000 from Back Bay friends. The annual holiday dinner was served to the sailors after which there was a concert, addresses and distribution of gifts in the concert hall.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Orders Nov. 24 directing Capt. E. Lindsey, fourth cavalry, to proceed to the Philippines, leaving San Francisco Feb. 5, amended to let him proceed on transport Jan. 6 and join seventh cavalry in Philippine division.

Maj. K. Morton, ordnance department, will make not to exceed three visits per month during January, February and March to works of the Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Company, Worcester, Mass., to inspect material.

First Lieut. R. M. Beck, second cavalry, detailed as recorder of retiring board, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

First Lieut. J. M. Madison, seventh infantry, detailed to signal corps, vice-first Lieut. G. L. McEntee, Jr., signal corps, relieved and assigned to seventh infantry.

Capt. F. E. Bamford, infantry, relieved from detail as major Philippine scouts and name removed from list of detached officers and assigned to twenty-eighth infantry.

Capt. C. C. Shaw, twenty-fourth infantry, detailed as major Philippine scouts vice Capt. F. E. Bamford, infantry, relieved and name placed on list of detached officers.

Capt. A. W. Bjornstad relieved from assignment to twenty-eighth infantry.

Capt. C. G. Lawrence, eleventh infantry, transferred to twenty-fourth infantry, to Manila on transport from San Francisco March 5 and report commanding officer twenty-fourth infantry for duty.

Navy Orders

Boatswain Frank Schultz, detached the Baltimore, Jan. 3, 1913, to the Utah. Boatswain Haydn Williams, detached the Utah, Jan. 4, 1913, to leave.

Marine Corps Orders

Second Lieut. J. D. Murray, detached naval prison, Boston, to the Florida.

Second Lieut. J. C. Fegan, detached the Florida, to marine barracks, Washington.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The Vulcan left Guantanamo for Santo Domingo City.

The Paducah is at Cienfuegos. The Arkansas and the Delaware are at Cristobal.

The Cesar is at Charleston. The Iroquois is at Mare Island.

The Cyclops left Key West for Guantanamo.

The New Hampshire is at Caldera Bay. The Sterling is at Annapolis. The Pompey, the Chauncey, the Dale and the Decatur are at Olongapo.

Navy Notes

Conditions in Santo Domingo have so greatly improved that the battleship New Hampshire left Santo Domingo City Wednesday for the navy yard at Norfolk. The New Hampshire was despatched to Dominican waters because of reports to the state department that the provisional president, Archbishop Adolfo Nouel, was ready to step down in favor of the one time leaders of the revolutionary movement.

The cruiser Des Moines will steam from New Orleans on Jan. 2 for Santo Domingo.

The cruiser Tacoma will leave the Boston navy yard Jan. 6 for target practice at Guantanamo bay, Cuba.

The bid of a Seattle junk firm of \$8500 for the condemned revenue cutter Rush has been accepted and it is expected she will be broken up. She is a wooden vessel built on the Pacific coast in 1884 and patrolled Behring sea each summer for many years.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE—A great deal of nonsense is being published these days to the effect that

Woodrow Wilson will be a "minority" President. The idea is that he failed to obtain a

majority of all the votes cast. So did John Quincy Adams, James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, Abraham Lincoln, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison. More than that, Adams had a smaller popular vote than Jackson, Hayes a smaller popular vote than Tilden and Harrison a smaller popular vote than Cleveland. The day our forefathers made the election of the President conditional on votes by states, they made it possible to elect "minority" Presidents and they knew it. What stuff it is now to raise the point, especially in view of the fact that Wilson was given the largest popular vote cast!

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—There is much that is instructive and interesting in the twelfth annual

report of the director of education for the Philippine islands. The results that have been obtained indicate that in no great number of years the islands will be approaching a condition so satisfactory as to take much of the burden of supervision from the hands of the American government. It is a costly and slow process, but if as much progress is made in the next decade as in the last, both time and money will have been well spent. There are now 109 schools in the islands offering such education as most other tropical countries enjoy under practically the same conditions. Were these all that constituted the educational work in the Philippines, there would be nothing gained over the slow progress elsewhere reported. But general educational work in the Philippines is fast disappearing in favor of specialization and a system of adult extension courses that does not close schooling opportunities to those who are ambitious to learn, but who are past the usual school age. The Philippine school board has seemingly found a satisfactory course. Beginning under adverse circumstances—illiteracy, rebellion and hereditary disinclination—the board has succeeded in drawing into the schools a considerable percentage of the children. First of all, the school work has been made attractive. Great stress is laid on athletics and games. On entering the school each pupil must take up as a part of each day's work certain manual exercises in the nature of play work at first. There is a difference in attempts to force knowledge into an unwilling mind and offering it, sugared with play and exercise so loved by youth. The difference is shown in the attendance and interest. The 109 schools form only a part of the system, and perhaps a humbler part, for specialization is early begun and carried out as long as necessary. Special courses in farming, housekeeping and household arts are offered, in addition to trade work and business.

WASHINGTON POST—We understand in a general way the causes that bring so many aliens across the Atlantic seeking homes in the United States, but just what it is that sends them back in increasingly large numbers year by year awaits explanation on this side. The report of the bureau of immigration for 1912 shows that the inflow this year aggregated 1,017,155, while the return flow to Europe reached the high figure of 615,292, an actual net increase for 1912 of only 401,863, as compared with 518,085 for 1911 and 817,619 for 1910, or a decline of more than 50 per cent for the past two years. The immigration officials offer no reasons for the departure of so large a proportion of our new population, though no small significance can attach to the phenomenon. It is to be recalled, of course, that the war in Europe led to a premature outward movement of some thousands, mostly Italians and Greeks, but this goes but a short way toward accounting for the big total. Has America lost its charms for people of foreign birth? Or is so, what is the nature of the changes going on to make existence in America less pleasurable and profitable than formerly? The hegin could not be owing to lack of employment or other opportunity. Work and wages were never before so easily obtainable, more prosperous conditions more widespread and inviting.

Heavy Outflow of Aliens

CONCORD, N. H.—That he had advised the mill owners and striking loom-fixers at Salmon Falls to arbitrate their differences was disclosed on Thursday when John S. B. Davis, state commissioner of labor, made a public statement.

In this he says: "It is well to remember that both parties have certain rights which should not be ignored, and it is the opinion of the commissioner that had these matters been talked over at the beginning, this strike at Salmon Falls might have been avoided."

The strike has continued six weeks.

OFFICIALS TO TEST QUALITY OF EGGS

An investigation of the quality of the 24-cent eggs which have been sold in the city during the recent campaign of the Household League is being conducted by several members of the state board of health.

Fred W. Gerry applied to the mayor yesterday for a permit to use the voting booths of the city as a place to sell eggs for 23 cents. He also declared that he would sell flour from 75 cents to \$1 cheaper than present rates.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

The popular price performance of "La Boheme" scheduled for tomorrow evening at the Boston Opera house, in addition to presenting John McCormack, the Irish tenor, will introduce a young soprano, new to Boston audiences, in the person of Miss Dimi Donner, who will sing Mimi. Miss Donner is not unknown in Boston, for at was at the New England Conservatory that her musical training

sang a variety of roles from the repertoire of the coloratura, as well as the lyric soprano. She has sung Nedda in "Pagliacci," Suzel in "L'Amico Fritz," Marguerite in "Faust," Gilda in "Rigoletto," Micela in "Carmen," Violetta in "Traviata" and the title role in "Lucia."

Tomorrow evening's performance will be the first appearance here of Miss Edith Barnes as Musetta, a role which she has sung several times this season in Montreal. Miss Barnes already has been soloist twice at the Sunday concerts and in "Louise" she has sung Irma, the soprano role which ranks next in importance to that of "Louise."

Mme. Frieda Hempel appears for the first time in America tonight at the Metropolitan opera house, singing Marguerite de Valois in the imposing revival of "Les Huguenots," which was to have opened the season there, but which was held off pending the arrival of Mme. Hempel. Next month she will sing at the Boston opera house, probably making her debut here in "The Barber of Seville."

Following the Sunday concert, when Verdi's "Requiem" will be sung, with Meses. Amsden and Gay and Messrs. McCormack and Mardones, assisted by the chorus and orchestra, a program of French music is announced for Jan. 4. An interesting group of solo artists will appear, headed by Edmond Clement, the tenor, who has just concluded his operatic season here; Horace Britt, first cellist and assistant conductor of the orchestra; Miss Edith Barnes, soprano; Miss Elvira Leveroni, contralto; Rafael Diaz, tenor, and Rene Chassieraux, baritone.

Tonight's performance of "Aida," the first hearing of that opera this season, will bring back Giovanni Zenatello, the justly admired tenor, who will be Rameses; Mme. Carmen Melis, whose only appearances in America this season have been in Montreal, will sing Aida; and Mme. Maria Gay will sing Amneris. The Amneris will be Anafesto Rossi, whose singing and acting in "Lucia" and "Traviata" have been greeted with especial praise.

OUTDOOR WORK FOR PRISONERS IS NEW REQUEST

Employment of inmates of penal institutions in outdoor labor, particularly in reclamation of waste lands, is proposed in a bill filed today at the State House by Edward Emmet McGrath of Boston. He also asks that the commissioner of public works in the city of Boston shall be elected by the people, and that the imposition of a charge for the use of gas meters be prohibited.

Representative Frederic J. Grady of Dedham proposes that the compensation of jurors shall be increased to \$4 a day. The Fottler, Fiske Rawson Company petitions that peas and beans to be used for seed may be sold by measure.

RAILWAYS FEEL SUFFRAGIST ACTS

(By the United Press)

LONDON—All railways in England were patrolled by extra guards today to prevent further interference with train signals by militant suffragists. Several instances of tampering with signals, similar to that discovered on the Great Northern railway, were found, but no harm had been done.

At Potters Bar on the Great Northern railway an employee found the signal wires tied together with a rope and attached was a note calling for "votes for women."

TUFTS CONCERTS BEGIN

MEDFORD, Mass.—Beginning today seven concerts are to be given by the Tufts College Glee and Mandolin clubs on their annual holiday recess trip through Maine and New Hampshire. The trip will last until next Thursday, as special permission has been granted for the men to stay away for the extra time.

READY TO SUPPORT MR. WILSON

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, speaking here Thursday night at a teachers convention, said that if President-elect Wilson tries to serve the interests of the people he will support him.

STATE LABOR HEAD WORKS FOR PEACE

CONCORD, N. H.—That he had advised the mill owners and striking loom-fixers at Salmon Falls to arbitrate their differences was disclosed on Thursday when John S. B. Davis, state commissioner of labor, made a public statement.

In this he says: "It is well to remember that both parties have certain rights which should not be ignored, and it is the opinion of the commissioner that had these matters been talked over at the beginning, this strike at Salmon Falls might have been avoided."

The strike has continued six weeks.

OFFICIALS TO TEST QUALITY OF EGGS

An investigation of the quality of the 24-cent eggs which have been sold in the city during the recent campaign of the Household League is being conducted by several members of the state board of health.

Fred W. Gerry applied to the mayor yesterday for a permit to use the voting booths of the city as a place to sell eggs for 23 cents. He also declared that he would sell flour from 75 cents to \$1 cheaper than present rates.

Are You Interested in Poultry?

At the time of the forthcoming Boston Poultry Show (January 7-12, 1913), the attention of raisers and fanciers of poultry, here in New England particularly, will be focussed upon the many subjects relating to the raising of poultry. Besides its local circulation, the Monitor has a very large circulation throughout this territory. Anything relating to the sale of poultry stock, etc., advertised at this time will receive an unusual amount of attention and the poultry section of this paper offers an excellent opportunity for producing business-getting results. From facts you submit we will gladly write your advertisements without any obligation. The price of this poultry advertising, which will appear on Thursday of each week, will be per nonpareil line (12 lines to the inch):

For advertisements with cuts: 1 to 12 insertions, 15 cents a line; 13 to 25 insertions, 12 cents a line; 26 or more insertions, 10 cents a line.

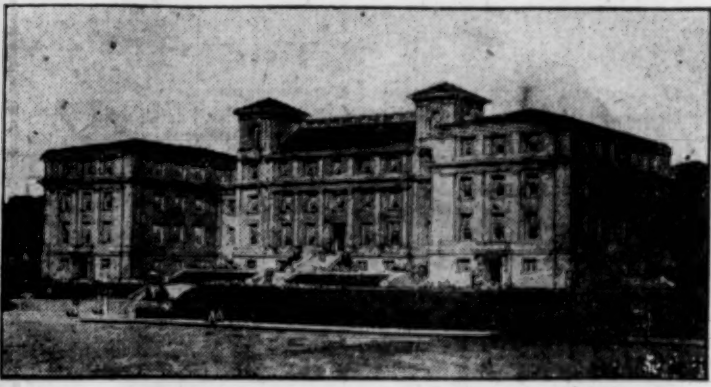
For advertisements without cuts: 1 insertion, 12 cents a line; 2 or more insertions, 10 cents a line, nonpareil measurement.

No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

Your order sent in now will receive prompt attention.

WHAT STUDENTS ARE DOING

NEW STRUCTURE FOR HOME ECONOMICS



As part of development scheme University of Wisconsin is erecting \$165,000 building

WISCONSIN REGENTS EXPEND \$1,150,000 ON EIGHT BUILDINGS

MADISON, Wis.—Eight buildings, representing an expenditure of over \$1,150,000, are now in course of construction at the University of Wisconsin, the first step in the development of an elaborate extension plan. So far have the regents and authorities of the state planned for the growth and extension of the university that an outlay of not less than \$300,000,000 will be required to see the consummation of the scheme. Never in the history of the university has so much building construction gone on as has been noticed on the Wisconsin campus during the past year.

A new biology building has just been completed at a cost of \$200,000 for the structure and \$50,000 for equipment.

A \$200,000 addition to the medical building will be completed and used by the university in a month.

The Wisconsin state historical library erected at a cost of \$750,000, is now being completed by the erection of a wing at a cost of \$165,000. The addition will accommodate 50,000 books.

The growth of the university extension and the home economics departments have necessitated the erection of a structure south of Washburn observatory. The building will be four stories high and will cost \$150,000 without equipment. It will be ready for occupancy next September.

A five-story brick and stone addition to the chemistry building will be ready for use next fall. It will cost \$100,000. A one-story addition to the gymnasium, called the "athletic annex," was completed early in the spring at a cost of \$20,000.

Foundations for a new \$150,000 structure, to be the home of the university high school, are now being laid. The building will be three stories high with basement and will contain besides numerous classrooms, exhibition rooms and an auditorium with accommodations for 500, a large gymnasium.

An agricultural building, three stories high, is now being erected at a cost of \$80,000 for the structure and \$15,000 for equipment. It will be completed next fall.

Part of the development scheme includes the removal of the scene of athletics to a larger field. A stone stadium with capacity for 40,000 spectators will be erected on a level tract of land adjoining Lake Mendota. The east will furnish more than one model on which the plans for the extension of the athletic fields and buildings will be worked out. Although the stadium will be built on lines similar to the one at Harvard and some other eastern universities, stone may be used in place of concrete. The large gymnasium and armory erected in 1892 will be abandoned in favor of a larger and new structure adjoining the stadium.

The present armory will also be abandoned by the military department and will be supplemented by a large drill hall to be erected at Camp Randall. Drill grounds and large parade grounds will be provided for the exercise of the university cadet corps, which now comprises 14 companies, with an enrollment of 1200 cadets.

Provisions have already been made for the accommodation of women students by the erection of Chadbourne and Lathrop halls. The former has been serving for about 25 years and accommodates 115 rooming girls and about 200 at dining tables. The erection of Lathrop hall at a cost of \$300,000 gives the 1100 women students splendid accommodations.

Barnard hall is the name the regents gave to a new building which will serve as a dormitory for 150 university women when completed next fall. The structure will cost over \$150,000. The building adjoins Lathrop and Chadbourne halls and will be the second women's dormitory on the campus.

Men's dormitories are now being discussed by the regents, and it is not unlikely that in the January meeting of that body it will be decided to request the Legislature to appropriate several hundred thousand dollars for the first men's dormitory. The new dormitories will be erected on land near Lake Mendota.

EXTENSION OF INQUIRY URGED

WASHINGTON—Soon after Congress reconvenes Senator Clapp says he will make an effort to extend the Senate campaign fund investigation to cover the presidential fight of 1912.

ILLINOIS STUDENTS' ARMORY TO BE OF LARGE DIMENSIONS

URBANA, Ill.—Plans have been completed for the erection of a new armory at Illinois University which will be one of the largest of its kind in the world. The outside dimensions will be 419 by 276 feet. The main part of the armory is the drill space, which is 293 by 311 feet. The center height will be 98 feet. Actual construction will be started about Jan. 1, 1913.

E. P. Farwell of Chicago lectured to the business students of the university recently on the subject of "Monetary and Banking Statistics and Their Relation as a Guard to Business Relations."

The program has been announced for the exercises at the dedication of Lincoln hall to be held on Feb. 12, 1913. The exercises include addresses by Hugh Black, Governor Deneen, and Bishop McDowell of Chicago. Lincoln hall was made possible by an appropriation of \$250,000 by the Legislature in 1909, the one hundredth anniversary of Lincoln.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE
ORONO, Me.—A new chapter of the Phi Mu Sorority at the University of Maine has been installed by Miss Louise Manning, grand president of the society. The new chapter is to be known as Pi. Miss Manning is a member of Alpha chapter of the fraternity at Wesleyan College, Georgia. The members of the new chapter are Miss Geneva A. Reed and Miss Jennie Browne of the class of 1910; Miss Mae E. Grosman, '13; Miss Mollie C. Hutchins, '15; Miss Alice M. Poore, '15; Miss Laura Pearl Hodgkins, '15; Miss Ethel M. Gray, '15; Miss Ethel M. Rhind, '15, and Miss Mildred Young, '15.

The Deutscher Verein has arranged a series of lectures for this year on "Prominent Germans." The program includes, as speakers, Prof. G. W. Thompson; Dr. R. H. Drummond; Prof. Calvin M. Clark of Bangor Theological Seminary; Prof. G. W. Thompson; W. E. Walz, dean of Maine law school; Prof. J. B. Segall, and Prof. R. H. McKee.

BATES COLLEGE

LEWISTON, Me.—Seniors at Bates College have elected the editorial board and managers of the Mirror as follows: Editor-in-chief, W. L. Gundle, South Penobscot; society editor, Grace J. Connor, Auburn; social, J. H. Dickson, Jr., Lewiston; athletic, C. R. Thompson, Lewiston; personal editors, Aletha E. Rollins, Lewiston; Helen Vose, Sabatius, Lincoln Hall, Marshfield, Mass.; P. S. Nickerson, Medford, Mass.; artists, Harry A. Woodman, Portland; Mary J. Holmes, Lewiston, and manager, Abraham J. Feinberg, Marshfield, Mass.

The glee and mandolin clubs took their annual Massachusetts trip during the first part of the Christmas recess. Concerts were given in Kennebunk, Me.; Dover, N. H.; Melrose, Medford, Stoughton, and Danvers, Mass.

VALLEY CITY STATE NORMAL
VALLEY CITY, N. D.—An alumni association has been formed at Valley City State Normal school.

A large cast under the direction of Miss Selma M. Vognild of the English department presented Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" under the auspices of the normal school dramatic club recently.

At a short ceremony during the chapel exercises on the last day of the fall term, the following were granted diplomas at the completion of the regular normal course: Margaret Baker, Webster; Edna Bullamore, Glen Ullin; Anna Larson, Minnetonka, Minn.; Mattie Lauritzen, Valley City; Nettie Hrabe, Knox; Olga Hagren, Devils Lake, and Laura Wold, Casselton.

VERMONT ACADEMY

SAXTONS RIVER, Vt.—Vermont Academy opens for the winter term Jan. 7. All of the students with one or two exceptions are spending the recess at their homes.

B. B. Clark of Burlington, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., visited the school during the past week.

The academy has been given an inter-class basketball cup by Charles R. Tillinghast, a former instructor. The cup is to be awarded annually to the class making the best showing in the inter-class series played during the winter. Mr. Tillinghast is now teaching in the high school at Englewood, N. J.

"SAIL FROM BOSTON"

To the Merchants and Business Men of Boston and New England:

I have had prepared in the interest of the development of the port of Boston and the business of all New England, upon whose prosperity the New England Railroad Lines must absolutely depend for their future, an eight page illustrated circular in the form of a railroad folder which I invite the merchants and business men of New England to accept of freely, and enclose in the envelopes in which they send out their New Year and later accounts to their correspondents, both within and without New England.

This circular is headed, "Sail From Boston; But First See New England." It shows the relative size of the earliest and latest in ocean liners, maps the ocean routes of the six passenger lines now operating from Boston, gives sailing dates of the various steamers from Boston for 1913, notes the location and rates of the more than thirty first-class hotels in Boston, and details the attractions in and around Boston for a stop-over by the ocean tourist.

It weighs only half an ounce, or half the weight that goes under letter postage, and therefore its circulation should cost you nothing.

The New England Railroad Lines propose to place these with their 1500 station agents throughout New England for free distribution that the people may send them in their correspondence to their western friends and thereby co-operate in the upbuilding of the business of the port of Boston and New England.

But the first 100,000 should be put into immediate use by the mercantile community hereabouts and the New England Lines are willing to print them BY THE MILLION, if you and the people of New England will only circulate them.

To my first advertisement with the slogan, "Sail From Boston; But First See New England," the response and inquiries have been more largely from the west than from New England. This is most hopeful for future business, but the immediate co-operation of business men and merchants of Boston and New England, in efforts for mutual upbuilding, is now invited.

I, therefore, ask that every business house in New England, interested in the future of New England and the port of Boston, and desirous of their development, will immediately send to my office memoranda of the number of circulars they will place in envelopes to their correspondents, and with their travelling men, to invite business through the port of Boston.

All applications to my office, Room 492, South Station, Boston, will be duly honored and these circulars will be sent with no charge for them, or for their delivery, to any business house in Boston, or on any railroad line under my management.

Let us now to business for 1913 in full confidence that New England has the best port for the transatlantic ships and passengers and that the development of this port means the development of every business interest in New England.

CHARLES S. MELLEN,
President.

Boston, December 26, 1912.

P. S. Samples of the "Sail From Boston" folder will be sent to anyone on request.

SYRACUSE ALUMNI READY FOR THEIR ANNUAL MEETING

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Alumni teaching in New York state and elsewhere will attend the annual reception and dinner of the New York State Teachers Association of Syracuse University in the gymnasium this afternoon. The association was organized temporarily in 1895 and meets annually during the holidays in informal gatherings.

Last year about 300 teachers attended the dinner and this year it is expected that about 500 will be present. The dinner is given by the university.

The senior women in the department of oratory of fine arts college will give a series of public recitals the next semester in John Crouse College. The first of the series will be given Feb. 3, 1913. The fourth volume of "Contributions from the Zoological Laboratory" has just been issued by the zoology department.

In the women's senior-freshman basketball game, held Wednesday night in the women's gymnasium, the seniors defeated the freshmen with a score of 11 to 9.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, N. Y.—Beta Theta Pi house of Cornell University has been sold to the Alpha Theta fraternity for \$29,000. Possession of the house will be taken by the new fraternity on July 1, 1913. The Beta Theta Pi fraternity recently purchased a spacious lot on Cornell Heights from Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, and it is said to be their intention to build a chapter house there at an early date.

The successful competitors in the Eastman public speaking contest held a meeting recently and decided to set the date of the final completion for Jan. 11.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

MADISON, Wis.—To advance the livestock exhibition which will be held at Madison Jan. 28 to Feb. 7, in connection with the farmers' course of the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin, M. J. Hoppert, a graduate of the college, has been secured through the cooperation of the university and the Wisconsin Livestock Association.

"Increasing Home Efficiency" is the slogan adopted for the exhibition school in home economics that will be held at

Madison Feb. 3 to 7, immediately following the farmers' course.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK—The next subject taken up for discussion by the New York University forum will be "Relation of Government to Corporations." The first speaker to discuss this subject will be Martin W. Littleton, who is a member of the congressional committee on investigation of industrial monopolies. He will speak on Jan. 10. A week later the same topic will be discussed by Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, who was formerly an expert agent of the United States industrial commission in charge of the investigation of industrial combinations.

The university graduates who are taking work in the graduate, pedagogy or the collegiate division have organized themselves into the Graduate Association of New York University.

The bulletin of the university law school, just issued, shows that the total enrollment for 1912-13 is 640. It is divided as follows: Graduate students 58, third year 122, second year 203, and first year class 257.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

BRUNSWICK, Me.—As a result of the trials for the freshman and sophomore teams of Bowdoin College to take part in the annual interclass debate, the men chosen are as follows: Sophomores—G. W. Bacon, Weston, Mass.; Francis P. McKenney, Brunswick; G. H. Talbot, South Portland; alternate, W. T. Livingstone, Bridgton. Freshmen—D. J. Edwards, Portland; E. P. Garland, Bangor; D. H. Sayward, Portland; alternate, P. K. Niven, Providence. The debate is set for Jan. 1.

G. H. Talbot of South Portland has been elected sophomore member of the editorial board of the Orient.

A club open to all boys of Brunswick and Topham has been organized under the direction of the college Y. M. C. A. The college has allowed the use of the Sargent gymnasium as headquarters. Prof. J. L. McConaughy and Dr. F. N. Whittier, with a number of Brunswick business men, are members of the executive council.

COLBY COLLEGE

WATERVILLE, Me.—A musical club of the women's division of Colby College is being organized. Miss Francis Polard, '13, of Old Town, has been elected leader. The executive committee consists of Nan Soule, '14, of Damariscotta,

Clair MacIntyre, '15, of Solon, and Mary Sargent, '16, of Winthrop. The club already numbers 10 mandolin players, two banjo players, two guitar players, a flute and a violin player. A concert is planned for February.

KANSAS STUDENTS OFFERED AWARDS FOR BEST ESSAYS

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Four prizes, totaling in value \$250, have been offered by the University of Kansas for the best essays written by its students on industrial, commercial, social or political subjects. The committee in charge of the contest is composed of Professors Carruth, Billings, Boynton, O'Leary and Wilcox.

The university appointment committee, whose duty it is to recommend graduates to high schools desiring teachers, has been unable to supply the demands during the last month. More than a dozen calls for teachers have been received and only two or three supplied.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—The honor system was tried at the University of Chicago in the final examinations of the fall quarter. Donald Breed and Roderick Peattie were recently declared winners in the Blackfriar play contest. The title of the winning play is "The Frolic of the Friars."

Prof. Shailer Mathews is the new editor-in-chief of the Biblical World.

The winter quarter opens next Thursday.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA—Invitations are being sent out to the secretaries of all Pennsylvania alumni societies throughout the world, to participate in a conference of Pennsylvania clubs to be held in New York city on Feb. 20 and 21, 1913.

TOWN TO LOSE RAILROAD SHOPS

POTTSVILLE, Pa.—The Reading Railway has officially announced that the machine shops that have been in Palo Alto, Pa., for half a century will be removed to St. Clair. The car shops will remain at Palo Alto. The cause of the removal from Palo Alto is the construction of the new \$1,000,000 yard at St. Clair, from where coal will be shipped hereafter.

BARTH AUTOGRAPH BOOK IN BOSTON

Rated the most valuable autograph book in the world, the collection of Louis Barth of Austria is in Boston for the purpose of securing the signatures of Dr. Charles W. Eliot and others.

In the book are autographs by kings and queens, trust magnates, prime ministers, artists and inventors. On one page alone are the signatures of King Edward, King George, Queen Mary, Princess Mary and the Prince of Wales. Altogether, there are 996 names, representing 44 different languages. It is said that Herr Barth has refused an offer of \$300,000 for the volume.

FULLER MANAGER TELLS OF THREATS

Guy Chester Willis, manager and treasurer of the Seth W. Fuller Company, testified before Judge Morton in the supreme court Thursday, at a hearing on the bill of the company against Electrical Workers Union 103, that a former employee told him that the union had \$150,000 to fight him with and would either compel him to unionize or close his shop.

The company wants to restrain the union from interfering with persons desiring to work for it. It is alleged a boycott was threatened. The union denies its members took any part in the strike.

BANK REPORTS SHOW INCREASE

ST. JOHN, N. B.—About \$15,000,000 is the sum that represents the increase in the business that the banks of this city have put through so far in the year 1912. The figures for 1911 show the volume of the business transacted by the eight banks of the city and the one mortgage company amounted to \$213,808,375, while for 1912 so far these figures totaled \$228,641,167.

ONE MILLION FOR BEETS

LONGMONT, Col.—The Great Western Sugar Company at this place has paid out over \$400,000 for beets in December. The amount paid out last month exceeded \$550,000 and brings the total received well past \$1,000,000.

STATE LIBRARY BUILDING URGED

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—J. L. Gillis has filed his biennial report with Governor Johnson for the two-year period which ended June 30, 1912. The report contains review of the business transactions of the various state library departments in that time and recommends radical legislation to increase the state library fund. The need for a library building in order that business may be adequately handled is emphasized.

There were 176,532 books in the library June 30, 1912. This is a gain of approximately 10,000 volumes over 1910. The revenue during the period amounted to \$102,514.04, which added to the balance on hand brought the total amount available for expenditure to \$109,701.75. The expenditures for the two years totaled \$106,173.97.

MR. SODEKSON IS NOT NOMINATED

Following completion of the work of certifying signatures to the nomination papers of candidates for the Boston city election Thursday, the election commissioners announced that Nathan S. Sodekson, a candidate for the council, had not received the necessary 5000 signatures to have his name placed on the ballot.

John J. Attridge, Walter L. Collins, Lewis J. Hewitt and James A. Watson are nominated for the council and Miss Frances G. Curtis and Isaac Harris for the school committee. Mr. Watson's expenditures amounted to \$57.50; Miss Curtis, 60 cents, and Mr. Harris nothing.

THIRD STORY FOR W. C. T. U.

STOCKTON, Cal.—The ladies of the W. C. T. U. plan to add a third story to their building in California street between Weber avenue and Channel street. They plan to spend \$10,000 in improvements, changing the second floor into a store room and a hall for meetings. An electric elevator will be installed.

ARMY SPECIFICS ON AIRSHIPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Specifications for a new type of aeroplane for the army are being drawn, requiring a torpedo-shaped body, wind shield for aviator and passenger, and latest telegraph apparatus.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SMART BODICE IN COAT EFFECT EVENING GOWNS ARE GORGEOUS

Made with square neck and short sleeves

THE bodice that is made with a deep peplum giving the coat effect is a very smart one and this model shows it at its best. The big collar and revers are most attractive and they can be made from all-over lace, as in the illustration, or treated in any way that may suit the special costume.

It is not often that as handsome a bodice as this can be closed at the front, and that feature is sure to commend it. Made with square neck and short sleeves, it is adapted to dinners, the theater and the like, and made with high neck and long sleeves it is suited to simpler needs.

For the dinner gown, the peplum of lace makes a good feature, but for the simpler one, the peplum can be made to match the material.

Charmeuse satin with the peplum of the material, the collar and revers of lace, the crossed portions of the front of velvet and the chemise of a thin transparent net would make a most effective combination.

There is a lining that is closed at the center front, but the bodice itself is overlapped so that the closing can be made quite invisible if liked.

For the medium size, the bodice will require 3½ yards of material 27, 2 yards 36 or 1½ yards 44 inches wide with 2½ yards of all-over lace 18 inches wide.

The pattern of the bodice (7655) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Man-



ton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Handsome costumes seen at Paris concert

SOME of the simple velvet gowns, with a touch of lace or fur to relieve their severity, are especially attractive.

One model of black velvet, seen at a concert, writes a Paris representative of the Philadelphia North American, had long, close-fitting sleeves of flowered velvet. The collar was high, with a band of fur around the top.

There was a lovely white crepe de chine, with Botticelli draperies and a sash of grass-green satin, and a white chiffon, shadowed with black and trimmed with jet fringe.

Extremely effective was a creamy crepe de chine, with a draped tunic of white net embroidered in colored beads in a Lowestoft china pattern. A band of skunk fur edged the skirt.

Stamped velvet in black, violet, green and blue is much used, particularly for magnificent evening cloaks. A very lovely cloak was fashioned of rose velvet trimmed with a broad band of sable around the feet.

Some exquisite chiffon gowns show a wonderful blending of colors. Strange mixtures of rose and violet require an artist to manage properly.

Waist belts are rather broad, and are made of beads, handsome embroideries and velvet.

Colored satin shoes are much worn, and the one-button glove has met with instant success.

A visit to the salons of Mme. Cheruit would interest even the scoffers at fashion. Women clothed in her frocks look like ladies, and it is possible for them to walk and sit in any chair with grace and ease. This does not mean that the skirts are wide about the feet. They permit comfort when walking, but preserve the modish silhouette. They are,

however, fuller about the hips, and the coats are longer and less stiff than any other models displayed.

A favorite model is of sapphire-blue velvet with bands of fur trimming the bodice, one outlining the collarless neck line, another banding the sleeves and a third finishing the deep collar of real lace which falls over the shoulders. The waist line is slightly raised, and has a girdle of black satin adorning it, from beneath which the soft, easy, draped skirt hangs in perfect lines. The coat is long, bloused, turned back at the V-shaped opening with floppy revers, and a little fuller in the skirt.

Many of the afternoon gowns are made of moire. Dull shades predominate in tones of gray, brown, taupe and blue. Touches of fur, ermine, chinchilla and skunk, trim these fascinating dresses.

Every skirt, whether for afternoon, evening or morning wear, is draped or double in some form or another.

Evening gowns are fashioned of gorgeous materials. There are used gold and silver faille with brocade flowers and rich, supple velvets.

The pretty throatbands fashioned of fur, with plaited frills of lace or velvet at the top and bottom and fastened at the side with a knot of ribbon or a silk rose, have met with remarkable favor.

The popular coiffure ornament at present is the narrow band of brilliants fastened on each side with a small white wing. Another bandear is of dull gold braid, with a cluster of flame-colored feathers at the side.

The latest cravat is fashioned of satin, two bright colors being combined.

The handbag of fur is fashion's latest fancy, and a charming model was finished at the bottom with a fringe of tails.

SELECTING A HOME LOCATION

Important questions to be considered

IF HE buys in haste, the homeseeker is quite likely to suffer discomfort at his leisure. "It is fine to sail around many cities," says Plutarch, "but it is expedient to live in the best." But before you can say which is best, you must sail around the many. Hence the prospective home owner who wants to avoid real estate unhappiness will take heed of the old adage and "make haste slowly," says a Pictorial Review writer.

First of all, he must consider the relation of his home site to his place of business. The finest building lot in existence is of no value to the man who cannot get to it when his day's labor is done, and get to it in time to enjoy its beauties.

The city dweller must make his home within easy walking or riding distance of his place of employment. The man who walks cannot live much more than a mile from his work. City property, however, is much too costly for the average man to buy. So the city worker who wants to own his own home almost inevitably has to live in the suburbs or in a suburban town and become a commuter. The man who lives eight miles from his office or factory and must travel on a trolley car is farther from his work than the steam train commuter who lives twenty miles away. Ordinarily an hour is the maximum time that the home owner should allow for getting to business. Forty-five minutes is better, while half an hour is perhaps the ideal time distance between home and office.

Few city workers live on farms, although there are many who would like to do so.

It often costs no more to buy a farm with the buildings already constructed than it does to buy a small town lot and build a house. To be sure, farm buildings often have to be remodeled, and that is expensive; but such a home is ideal for growing children. And to the man who wants to live in the country a farm is the one thing that will satisfy his desire. Within a comparatively few miles of the center of most large cities or towns there are no doubt many charming little farms to be had for relatively small amounts. In many cases a nearby railroad makes these farms quite as near to your city office as a suburban town home would be.

In some states, as in New York, the state commissioner of agriculture issues yearly bulletins describing the farms that are for sale in the state. These bulletins are comprehensive and can be obtained upon request. Quite as important as the matter of time is the matter of transportation costs. Ten cents a day for carfare means \$30 a year. Twenty cents means

\$60. And 30 cents daily means that your carfare for a year will total nearly \$100. That sum is a large amount for the man of small income to pay merely for transportation.

One characteristic in particular the homeseeker of limited means should investigate in his prospective town. Is it a rich man's town or a poor man's town? There is often the most surprising difference in the cost of living, even in towns near one another. The fact is well illustrated in the experience of two New Yorkers who decided to move to suburban towns. Each found a town that suited his fancy and rented a home. The first man earned \$4800 a year. Without knowing it he got into a rich man's town. There was no market, and the local grocers catered to the wealthy residents. Food cost perhaps 30 per cent more than it had in the city. Rents were high. Railroad fares added \$100 a year more to the family expenses. The result was that the family was pinched on an income that had previously given a comfortable living. The other man earned only \$1600. He moved an equal distance from the city, but in another direction. By good fortune he got into a poor man's town. Rents were low, food cheap and life pleasant. The income that had all gone in the city now netted a yearly surplus.

GOLDEN PUDDING

To make golden pudding take three quarters cup Ceresota flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, two eggs, grated rind of one lemon, one half cup butter, one quarter teaspoonful salt, two thirds cup sugar. Beat the butter and sugar together till light, add the eggs, well beaten, also the grated lemon rind, then the flour, salt and baking powder sifted together. Beat well, turn into well greased cups and cover with greased paper. Steam three quarters of an hour. Serve hot with a sauce. Do not fill the cups more than two thirds full of the mixture, as it will rise during the cooking.

FURNITURE POLISH

A good pastelike furniture polish, which is very cheap and keeps indefinitely, can be made as follows: Mix 3 oz. of white wax, 2 oz. of pearlsh, commonly known as potassium carbonate, and 6 oz. of water. Heat the mixture until it becomes dissolved, then add 4 oz. of boiled linseed oil and 5 oz. of turpentine. Stir well and pour into cans to cool. Apply with a cloth and rub to a polish.—Popular Mechanics.

WHAT NORWAY GRANTS WOMEN

Freer franchise than stated by Mr. Lloyd-George

THE speech delivered by Mr. Lloyd-George to the Women's Liberal Federation of Wales, in which he referred to the system of franchise introduced in Norway as conferring the vote upon "women householders and the wives of married electors," has drawn forth comments from Norwegians, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. The franchise law in Norway grants a good deal more to women than was allowed by Mr. George. According to the act of 1907

every Norwegian woman earning an income of £16 10s. in the country and £22 in the towns, and paying taxes on her income, being over 25 years of age, is entitled to the vote. Not only can they vote, but they are eligible for election to the Norwegian Parliament. Even with so a liberal a law the Norwegian people are not content, and it is more than probable that in the near future this limited franchise for women will be extended to universal suffrage.

TRIED RECIPES

FRIED STUFFED DATES

SELECT some large dates, remove the stones and fill each with a confectioner's firm custard, flavored with vanilla. Brush over with beaten egg and roll in powdered macaroons. Fry in clarified butter to a golden color, drain and dish up in small paper cases. To make the confectioner's custard, bring 1½ pints of milk to boiling point, add half a cup of sugar and a teaspoon of vanilla extract; beat the yolks of four eggs with a tablespoon of potato flour; gradually pour the hot milk on this and stir over a slow fire until it begins to thicken. Dissolve half a teaspoonful of powdered gelatin in a little milk and mix with the other ingredients. Strain, let cool and use as directed.

DATE MOULD

Soak half a pound of dates in half a pint of water for two hours, then remove the stones and simmer till soft; add a heaping teaspoon of powdered gelatin dissolved in a gill of water and two ounces of sugar. Cook gently for 10 minutes longer, then add the juice of half a lemon and a few drops of red coloring. Pour into a wet border mold. Turn out and serve with whipped cream in the center.

DATE CAKES

Cream a third cup of butter; gradually add one and a half cups of sugar and beat till light; add the beaten yolks of two eggs, a third cup of milk, two cups flour, three teaspoons baking powder, a pound chopped dates and the whites of the eggs stiffly beaten. Pour into a buttered and floured cake tin and bake in a moderate oven till ready. When cold cover the cake with boiled frosting.

DATE CREAM PIE

Bake a single crust in a deep pie plate, or tin, which is better, prick it to prevent blistering or rising. To each eight-inch pie plate allow one and a half cups stoned dates, mixed with sufficient sweetened and flavored whipped cream to fill. Cover the top with meringue, brown slightly, and when cold dot with bits of bright red jelly.

DATE BREAD

A cup chopped dates, two cups scalded milk, a third cup sugar, or half cup molasses, quarter of a yeast cake, quarter cup lukewarm water, one and a half teaspoons salt, five cups sifted entire wheat; mix milk, sugar or molasses and yeast. When lukewarm add dissolved yeast and flour. Beat well, let rise in buttered bread pans in a moderately hot oven, or bake in gem pans 20 minutes.

DATE WAFFLES

Beat up the yolks of two eggs till light, then beat into them half a teaspoon salt, a tablespoon sugar and a tablespoon butter. When creamy add half a pint milk, one and a half cups flour, a heaping tablespoon baking powder, a cup chopped dates and the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in a waffle iron and as soon as each piece is done spread it with softened butter and serve with maple syrup.—San Francisco Call.

MODES IN BRIEF

Favor seems to have settled upon rather small and medium shapes in black hats for day wear.

The theory that a woman looks her best in velvet and fur is having ample confirmation this winter.

The new sporting skirt with braces and tiny straps across the back is an English innovation.

Even the tailored suits for afternoon wear are one piece dresses with coats instead of skirts and coats.

Luxurious toilettes for afternoon wear are of white, crepe de chine, velvet brocade and edged with fur.—Washington Herald.

TOP SHEETS

Some of the most beautiful punch-work is to be found on the upper end of top sheets, with a monogram above, also with a punch-work background. It seems to be particularly appropriate for that purpose says Harper's Bazar. A fleur-de-lis and a mistletoe design were particularly beautiful. Simple French satin-stitch embroidery is used for these sheets also, and once in a while one sees a strip of heavy flannel. The pillow-cases are always embroidered to match the top sheets.

HOME HELPS

A clean firebrick makes an excellent iron stand. The iron will retain its heat much longer than if a metal stand were used.

When the lamp smokes the ceiling black in one particular spot, it can be made less conspicuous if rubbed with dry whiting.

Save all the lard pails. They are useful in storing sugar and rice. Any dry greens will keep clean and dry in these covered kettles.—Montreal Star.

VELVET BANDS

Bands of black velvet ribbon adorned with large white pearl beads and small gilt ones are useful for either neck or hair bands.—Indianapolis News.



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Buying trade-marked goods is the only way a purchaser can profit by his experience and fasten responsibility upon the manufacturer. If there is one thing more than another that should be bought by name, it is a pair of rubbers. Nothing varies more in quality, yet all look alike.

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TABLE CENTERS GROW SIMPLER

Meals improved by dainty serving

THE good housekeeper knows that the cooking of food is not the only thing that matters. Even well-cooked food can be improved by dainty serving. Soiled table linen, wilted flowers and tawdry decorations will spoil any meal, while, on the other hand, dainty, tasty table decorations will improve it, says a writer for the San Diego Union.

Table centers can do a great deal towards beautifying a table, but the mistake is very often made of having them too elaborate. The days of the befrilled and fluffy table center are gone, and a much simpler style reigns instead.

If you cannot draw, get some friend to make a simple design of a spray of daisies and transfer it to your material. You will want half a yard square of fine cream canvas.

Draw a thread and make a narrow hem all round. Then, quite near the hem, transfer on a scallop edging, and work this scallop edging with a mercerized embroidery thread, in straight, simple stitches.

The daisy design should be a very easy one. The girl who can use her pencil will doubtless pencil it on her canvas.

Soft ribbon is used for the daisies. Thread it with a darning needle, and form each daisy petal with just one stitch; the centers are filled in with French knots. These are worked with floss, and the silk is put three times round the needle to form somewhat large knots.

The stalks are worked in stem stitch

in green floss and the little leaves are formed by one stitch of the floss on each side of the stalks.

The center may be edged with any suitable lace, but the crocheted worker will prefer to use hand-made crochet, worked in a coarse cream cotton in a shade to match the canvas.

This design could be carried out in any shade. Work the daisies in white ribbon with pale yellow centers, and upon it place a green glass vase filled with marguerites and ferns, and the effect will be refreshing.

Pink daisies look pretty with brown centers, brown stalks and leaves. A center in which the daisies are worked in a bright orange shade would also be charming.

People who own a really nice oak or mahogany dining table often prefer to use no table cloth at all, and merely have a table center and small mats or strips before each person to prevent the hot plates marking the polished surface of the table.

A table center like this would look very well, and it would be quite possible to make small mats after the same design.

To make it absolutely certain that no disfiguring marks are likely to get on to the table, it would be a good plan to cut a small piece of thick flannel and put it beneath each mat, tacking it lightly so that it cannot slip.

DETACHABLE HAT TRIMMINGS

Convenient when hats are to be packed

THE stowing away of a number of hats is one of the most difficult problems when packing. Even the most roomy hat-box will scarcely hold the hats of this season which are not only large in circumference, but built high with aigrets and bows. To overcome this inconvenience, hat trimmings may be built on a separate narrower bandeau, which slips over the outside of the crown of the hat and can be adjusted to suit one's fancy, says the Montreal Star.

This trimmed bandeau is removed when the hat is packed, and it will accommodate itself to a much smaller space itself than if it were sewed on the hat. Several untrimmed frames may be packed one upon the other, leaving ample room for a number of trimmed bands. To prevent these from shaking about

and getting crushed, all spaces should be filled with crumpled tissue paper.

When a shape is found to be particularly becoming, several bands may be built to harmonize with different costumes. The wired band is made of a bias strip of buckram large enough to slip over and fit the crown at the lower edge. It may then be covered with a material to match the straw, or with the same color as the trimming. Ribbons or flowers around the band form a pretty, low trimming, or the band may be left plain and inconspicuous, with a fashionable high garniture massed at one side. These finished bands may be turned and moved about on the crown until the most becoming angle is attained. Then they are securely fastened with a few pins.

FOR SALTY FOOD

Stretch a clean cloth tightly over the kettle containing the food, sprinkle a tablespoonful or more of flour on the cloth, and allow the contents of the kettle to steam. In a short time the flour will have absorbed all the surplus salt.—Philadelphia Times.

KMFH-HOLDER

A fruit knife holder is on the order of the old-fashioned spoon holder, says the New York Press. The semicircle of silver is provided with six or 12 openings, into which the knives are slipped.

Most of the tailored suits have extremely sensible skirts. They are slightly fuller than last year, but it is more in appearance than in reality.

LIME IN CURTAINS

When washing new curtains you will generally find that they are full of lime, says the Cincinnati Times Star. A great deal of trouble may be saved by soaking the curtains overnight in water in which a little salt has been dissolved. The salt draws out the lime and makes the curtains quite easy to wash, without too much rubbing and soap.

BASKET WORKBAGS

The round basket with sides an inch or so in depth may be utilized to excellent advantage in fashioning workbags, for such a basket makes an excellent foundation for the bag. The sweet grass plaques, too, may be similarly used in fashioning silk workbags.—Newark News.

BOULEVARD SYSTEM IN NORTH SHORE CITY PLAN OF COMMISSION

(Continued from page one)

fayette street to Essex, thereby providing a through boulevard for auto traffic, thus relieving the now congested Central and Essex streets with their hazardous corners.

Third: Widening of Lynde street according to plan already made, to a uniform width of 40 feet.

Fourth: Establishing building lines on Essex, Washington, Bridge, Central, Charter, Derby, North, Front, Margin, Boston and Flint streets and Highland and Loring avenues, with a view of ultimately widening, as building changes occur.

Fifth: Taking immediate control and possession of all undeveloped waterfronts, including Palmer's cove and Collins' cove.

Sixth: Establishing an adequate street tree policy and at once rehabilitate the street shade trees of the city, now rapidly disappearing.

Seventh: Providing adequate public comfort stations.

Accompanying the report is a plan of the proposed street changes and the boulevards. On these boulevards the report calls attention to the fact that the enormous automobile traffic through Salem from Boston, Lynn, Marblehead and the south and west generally on one side, and Beverly and the North Shore on the other, receives a sudden check on reaching Salem, due to the routes through the city being "inconvenient, tortuous and dangerous."

The main entrances to Salem from the south are by way of Loring avenue, Lafayette street and Highland avenue. Lafayette street ends in Central street, which narrows from a 75 foot street to 37 feet at the corner of Central and Essex street, into which the traffic is poured. Essex street at this point is only 42 feet wide and occupied by a car track on the side entered from Central street. This is the most dangerous corner in Salem.

To relieve this the city plans commission proposes connecting Derby street with Lafayette street by means of a new street from opposite New Derby street, over the present Fairfield dock property; widening Derby street uniformly to 70 feet as far as Bertram park at the junction of Charter, Elm and Derby streets by taking the buildings occupying the land between Elm and Walnut streets, open up that space as a boulevard and parkway, thus giving a wide boulevard through the congested section, connecting with the main arteries of through travel and eliminating the necessity of using the narrow and dangerous way now provided via Central street.

As to the shore line boulevard the commission states that the redemption of Salem's waterfront for future use of the people is not only desirable but feasible and that the widening of Derby, Elm and Walnut streets would be a link in this scheme.

The report calls attention to the fact that the plan does not do away with or injure Salem's historic attractions in old buildings, quaint architecture but simply provides main radial arteries to carry the heavy traffic, thus relieving the old, historic and crooked streets with their historical houses and attractions, free and to be more quietly enjoyed.

The commission recommends the establishing of "zones" as is done in Germany, restricting manufacturing, residence and mercantile establishments to certain parts of the city.

In commenting on Salem's 20 miles of shore line, including North and Danvers rivers, is states that Salem might easily arrange municipal piers with overhead recreation facilities as in New York and declares that "The delay in properly developing our harbor is most unfortunate and disastrous to the possible extension of Salem's commercial and business interests" and urges that steps "taken to possess the flats at Collins, Palmers, and Messervys coves."

The commission recommends the establishing of a municipal art commission to pass on the suitability and fitness of design of all public buildings, bridges, monuments and tablets.

An Essex county plans commission is also proposed, to be composed of representative men from the adjacent cities and towns for the purpose of cooperating along proper lines for community interests and for the building of a comprehensive interurban rural park and drive-way system and the preservation for future generations of tracts of woodland and waterways through the county.

The city plans commission was the first of the sort to be established in the state. It came about as the direct result of an inaugural recommendation by Mayor Rufus D. Adams. The ordinance creating it was passed early in 1911 by the city council. The members are Prof. J. Asbury Pitman, principal of the State Normal school; Harlan P. Kelsey, a landscape architect and recognized as an expert in city planning, who has done similar work for municipalities all over the country; Francis A. Seamans, president of the Salem Civic League; William F. Cass, a shoe manufacturer, and Alfred Audet, a contractor. Mayor Rufus D. Adams is the chairman, and he and James H. Turner, president of the board of aldermen, and Arthur V. Wilson, president of the common council, are members ex-officio. Thomas J. Bois is the secretary, but not a member.

CHURCH CALLS NEW PASTOR

Following a special meeting of the Scotch Presbyterian church on Wellington street, East Boston, Thursday night, a call was sent to the Rev. John Cakler of St. Peters, Cape Dretton, who is expected to accept.

New President Elected by Russell Club Made Up of Department Privates



SAMUEL A. DWIGHT

BOSTON FIREMEN NOT TO BECOME PART OF LABOR FEDERATION

Members of the Boston fire department Thursday rejected the plan to form a labor union and to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. The referendum vote, which was taken at the annual meeting of the Russell Fire Club, composed of the privates in the Boston department, stood 390 to 245. It is said that the rejection of the plan is attributed to the public statement made by Fire Commissioner Cole, in which he declared his disapproval of the formation of a union.

Officers of the club were elected for the coming year as follows: President, Samuel A. Dwight of ladder 5, South Boston; first vice-president, Jeremiah J. McNeely of engine 14; second vice-president, Joseph M. Donovan of fire headquarters; third vice-president, Frank Laskey of engine 5; fourth vice-president, Joseph O'Leary of engine 4; recording secretary, Patrick Burke of ladder 18; and treasurer, Theodore Galipeau of ladder 14.

500 REPRESENTATIVES OF NINE SOCIETIES IN FIRST DAY'S SESSIONS

(Continued from page one)

of their workshops. He spoke of child and woman labor and said that every one desiring to employ children should be obliged to go to the school authorities for permission.

Among those invited to lead the informal discussion were: Norman F. Heseltine, Contractors Mutual Liability Insurance Company, Mass.; Edwin F. Gay, Cambridge; John E. Kinnane, chairman Michigan industrial accident board; Abram I. Wikus, counsel New York factory commission; L. A. Halbert, Kansas City; David van Schaack, director bureau of inspection and accident prevention, Aetna Life Insurance Company; John Golden, Fall River, Mass.; Henry S. Dennison, South Framingham, Mass.

Charles Sumner Bird spoke on "An Employer's View of Factory Inspection." He said in part:

"Factory inspection in many states is of questionable value. In some cases it is not practised along the right lines and in most cases, even where well-directed, it is totally inadequate."

"Here in Massachusetts we have, excluding the city of Boston, only 18 factory inspectors for more than 50,000 industrial establishments. Many small workshops may not be visited by an inspector oftener than once in three or four years."

"In the past factory inspection in specific cases has been regarded by employer and employee with ridicule, sometimes, of course, undeserved. In Massachusetts the inspecting system has been defective. The activities of the inspectors of the district police and the state board of health have not always worked together to produce the greatest efficiency. The salary of an inspector is only \$1500. Not only should they be paid more, but after years in the service they ought to be retired with a pension."

"We look forward here with hope to the new law which goes into effect next June, which establishes a state board of labor and industries. If properly administered and backed by adequate appropriations, this law ought to provide efficient inspection."

"I believe that modern employers realize that proper factory inspection by the state is absolutely essential in order to protect themselves as well as to protect the worker and the general public."

Prof. Edwin F. Gay of Harvard said that a few words in the act of 1912 provided for a board of labor and industry. The new law goes into effect June 1. He said that the chief difficulty in this new law is that the number of factory inspectors it provides is still inadequate. L. A. Halbert of Kansas City spoke

of the industrial conditions there, and claimed that the number of inspectors was inadequate.

Mr. Commons in closing the debate said that one of the essentials brought out was the necessity for cooperation on the part of employers of labor.

The afternoon session is presided over by Samuel McCune Lindsay of Columbia University and takes up a discussion of an immediate legislative program.

"The Need of a New Federal Employees Accident Compensation Law" is outlined by Charles Earl, solicitor for the department of commerce and labor; and "One Day of Rest in Seven" by Joan Fitch; "Proposed Regulations for the Protection of Lead Workers" by Lillian Erskine, special investigator for the A. A. L. L., and "Needed Legislative Changes Requiring the Notification of Accidents and Diseases" by Robert Emmet Chaddock, Columbia University, are the other topics.

George L. Cain, president of the National League of Government Employees; George M. Price, New York state factory commission; L. M. Robinson, Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd.; Charles F. Gettemy, director Massachusetts bureau of statistics; Charles McCarthy, Wisconsin legislative reference library, and F. V. Hammari, East St. Louis, Illinois lead the debate on the foregoing questions. A joint session of the American Sociological Society and the American Statistical Society was scheduled for 4 o'clock.

The other organizations which will hold meetings later are: The American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the New England History Teachers Association and the Efficiency Society.

Sight-Seeing Journeys to Many Historic Places

Arrangements have been made for sight seeing auto tours through Boston, Lexington and Concord. Cars will leave Park square at 10 and 11 a. m., and 2, 3 and 4 p. m. daily. The Cambridge and Boston tour leaves Park square daily at 10 a. m. and 2 and 4 p. m. The Lexington and Concord tour leaves Park square daily at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Native of Melrose Heads Statistical Association

Included among the organizations represented at the convention are six national associations, of which the American Statistical Association is oldest, having been organized in Boston, Nov. 27, 1839, for the promotion of more exact and scientific methods of statistical investigation. Its president is Walter F. Wilcox, a native of Melrose, now professor of economics and statistics in Cornell. Prof. Henry W. Farnum is first vice-president, Carroll W. Doten of the Institute of Technology, secretary; S. E. Pearmain of Boston, treasurer, and John Koren of Boston editor of publications.

The American Historical Society stands for what its name implies, and this is its twenty-eighth annual meeting. Its principal officers are Theodore Roosevelt, president; Prof. William A. Dunning of Columbia and Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin of the University of Chicago, vice-presidents; Waldo G. Leland of Washington, secretary; Clarence W. Bowen of New York, treasurer.

The New England History Teachers' Association has a special local interest. It was organized in 1897, with membership open to teachers of history, government and economics in New England. The officers are Prof. William S. Ferguson, Harvard, president; Miss Mabelle L. Moses, West Newton, vice-president; Walter H. Cushing, high school, Framingham, secretary-treasurer.

The American Economic Association was organized Sept. 9, 1885. Its first president was Dr. Francis A. Walker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Its officers are: Prof. Frank A. Fittor of Princeton, president; Theodore E. Burton of Washington, John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin, and E. Dana Durand of Washington, vice-presidents; Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard, secretary-treasurer, and Davis R. Dewey of the Institute of Technology, editor.

The American Sociological Society was organized in Baltimore in 1903. The officers are Albion W. Small of the University of Chicago, president; Edward A. Ross of the University of Chicago and George E. Vincent of the University of Minnesota, vice-presidents, and Scott E. W. Bedford of Chicago, secretary-treasurer.

The American Association for Labor Legislation was organized in 1906 and is one of the 16 sections of the international association. Its objects are the limitation of working hours for women, one day of rest in seven, industrial hygiene and the enforcement of the law.

Its officers are: Prof. Henry R. Seagar of Columbia, president; John B. Andrews of New York, secretary; V. Everit May of New York, treasurer. Its vice-presidents include Jane Addams, Louis D. Brandeis, Richard T. Ely and Woodrow Wilson.

Boston Clubs Open Their Doors to City's Visitors

Various clubs and institutions have extended hospitality to the visitors. The University Club has extended the privileges of the club house to the visitors and invites them to a social on Monday evening.

The St. Botolph Club has extended privileges to the men of the associations. The Boston City Club has invited them to a social on Saturday evening. The College Club has extended its privileges to all women attending the meetings, with special invitations for tomorrow afternoon, when Dr. Dewitt Wilcox is to speak, and for Monday afternoon, when refreshments will be served from 4 until 6.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union has extended the privileges of

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"Eat oranges—eat them all the time, as many as you can," says a leading authority on pure food. "But not oranges that have been cut green," says another authority. "The flavor is poor and the pulp fibre soon becomes woody and dry." All Florida Citrus Exchange oranges and grapefruit are **RIPENED ON THE TREES.** Every lot is tested before a box is packed. The fruit must be ripe, sweet and juicy. Only part of the Florida product is good enough to bear the Exchange brand. Local grocers who want their customers to have the best are selling Florida Citrus Exchange products, and will be glad to tell you MORE about their good qualities. You can SAVE a great deal by buying by the box of your grocer.

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Forty Soil Types in East Described by U. S. Circulars

WASHINGTON—During the past year there has been prepared a set of circulars giving a brief untechnical description of the origin, location, properties, and uses of 40 of the most important types of soils in the eastern part of the country, states Prof. Milton Whitney, chief of the bureau of soils, department of agriculture, in his annual report.

These circulars give a full description of each soil, its present and prospective agricultural uses, the common methods of soil management and treatment, and the chief requirements to increase the producing capacity of the soil. The present extent of occupation of the type and the possibilities for the more extended use of these soils are also estimated.

"The bureau is preparing bulletins treating the essential facts learned through the extended study of each of the most important soil groups of the East," continues the report. "Each bulletin will constitute a monograph upon the origin, mode of formation, region of distribution, agricultural occupation, and the best uses for general and pacific crops. It will also discuss the reasons which underlie variations in crop adaptation to soils, cause of differences in the original source of soil-forming materials, their mode of disposition, their differences in properties."

"Four packages out of every 100 carried by the New Haven road go astray, and these stray packages are missing for three or four days. Is the defect in the system or in the incompetence of employees?" said Mr. Prouty.

In response to a request by Chairman Prouty, in taking up the questions of passenger service, Henry J. Horne, vice-president, introduced charts showing that trains of the New Haven arrived in New York on an average of percentage of trains on time higher than any other of the six roads entering the city, except the Pennsylvania, which had a 2-10ths better average.

Chairman Prouty said that this schedule was not conclusive in that the average haul of the New Haven was only 26 miles and was different on other roads. He asked if satisfactory service was being given commuters on the New Haven and the Boston & Maine and the witness acknowledged that there had been complaints, he believed. He was then asked to bring into a later session of the hearing data showing the percentage of on time arrivals at Boston, Portland, New Haven and New York.

Prof. Harold Pender was introduced by the New Haven officials with figures showing a large percentage of deliveries to the freight house to be made between 4 and 5 p. m. This was done in an effort to share the responsibility of freight congestion between road and shippers, the road held.

DEMOCRATS SEND OUT INVITATIONS

Invitations for the dinner of the Democratic state committee, following its annual meeting at the Quincy house at 2 p. m. Jan. 2, were sent out today from the headquarters of the committee.

The guests will include Governor Foss, David I. Walsh, Lieutenant-Governor-elect; Frank J. Donahue, secretary of state-elect; the seven Democratic congressmen and congressmen-elect and the Democratic presidential electors.

STATE POLICY ATTACKED

In a letter sent to Governor Foss Edwin F. Dwyer of Lynn, secretary of the Public Utilities Association, criticizes the policy of the commonwealth in regard to the control of public service corporations, characterizing it as not wholly fair to stockholders.

HAWTHORNE SALES PLANS TOLD

NEW YORK—Witnesses in the government suit charging Julian Hawthorne and others with illegal use of mails in selling mining stock testified Thursday to buying stock on representations that rich men were buying big blocks of stock.

MRS. OLE BULL LEFT \$400,000

NEW YORK—Appraisal made of the estate of Mrs. Sarah C. Bull, widow of Ole Bull, the Norwegian violinist, as filed with the surrogate, amounts to \$400,000. There is \$43,821 invested in New York real estate.

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MONTREAL PORT ENGINEER SEES BOSTON WORKS

M. W. Cowie, chief engineer of the Montreal harbor board, who is the guest of the Boston port directors during a short stay in the city, made a trip to the South Boston flats today in company with a representative of the directors and viewed the site of the proposed harbor improvements along that shore.

Mr. Cowie is particularly interested in concrete construction and made a point of seeing the concrete pile sunk by the city off No. 4 pier of the New Haven docks three years ago.

A great deal of concrete work is contemplated for the important harbor improvements that are planned for the port of Halifax, according to Mr. Cowie.

WILL CONTEST IS SETTLED

Judge George of the probate court today confirmed an agreement of compromise in the contest over the will of Charles E. Morrison, for years president of the Faneuil Hall National Bank. Mr. Morrison left an estate appraised at \$125,000. The will was contested by a nephew, Edwin I. Morrison. He left a widow. Under the compromise the nephew receives one quarter of the estate. The other bequests remain unchanged.

MISS ASQUITH COMING

NEW YORK—Violet Asquith, eldest daughter of the prime minister of Great Britain, and the Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the lord lieutenant of Ireland, will arrive here soon to be guests in Washington of Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce.

NEW FIRE CHIEF SWORN IN

LYNN, Mass.—Edward E. Chase, recently appointed fire chief in place of chief Harris, deposed by Mayor Connery, was inducted into office today by Joseph Attwill, city clerk. The deposed chief will be given a hearing on Monday.

NEW PRINCIPAL ELECTED

SALEM, Mass.—The second district committee of the Salem school board has selected Ernest B. Luce of Charlotte, N. Y., as principal of the combined Phillips-Bentley schools.

GREEKS LEAVE TO JOIN ARMY

SALEM, Mass.—Constantine, Nicholas and Louis Moustakis left here for New York today en route to Greece to enlist in the army. Their two brothers will remain in Salem to look after their business.

PRESIDENT-ELECT STARTS ON TRIP TO STAUNTON, VA.

PRINCETON, N. J.—President-elect Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, left here at 10:30 o'clock today for his old home at Staunton, Va. The Governor will reach his destination tonight and leave there at 11:50 o'clock a. m. Sunday morning.

Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, chairman of the House subcommittee on banking and currency reform, and Dr. H. P. Willis, a New York financial writer, talked with Governor Wilson Thursday.

Members of company L, second regiment, of the New Jersey national guard, are preparing for the inaugural parade as the personal escort of Mr. Wilson.

STAUNTON, Va.—Visitors from various parts of the country are arriving here on every train for the celebration in honor of the home-coming of President-elect Wilson which will begin on his arrival tonight and conclude Saturday night.

ANOTHER PLAY FOR CHILDREN SOUGHT

Preparations are to be made by the Children's Players for the presentation of another play this season, so successful has been each performance of "The Naughty Little Princess" which had its third, and final, production in the Shubert theater yesterday afternoon.

Several plays are to be examined in the attempt to find another play which makes a wholesome appeal to children and yet not be too elaborate for amateur presentation. Miss Bertha Mahony is chairman of the committee which is to have the choice of a new play in charge.

CLUB ENTERTAINS ALIEN STUDENTS

Students from other lands enrolled at Harvard, Radcliffe, Wellesley, Tufts, Boston University and the Institute of Technology attend a reception given by the Twentieth Century Club this afternoon at their rooms, 3 Joy street. Representatives from various nations are scheduled for brief speeches.

The international relations committee of the club, which sent out approximately 200 student invitations, in addition to those to club members, is in charge.

REPUBLICAN CALL OUT FOR CONGRESS

Call for a caucus of the Republican representatives-elect to nominate a candidate for speaker of the House and other officers was sent out Thursday night by Speaker Grafton D. Cushing. The call states that the subject of candidates for United States senator will not be discussed.

Caucuses of both parties are to take place Wednesday, Jan. 1, at 10 a. m., the Republican in room 240, and the Democratic in 439.

CONG. GARDNER IS AGAINST CAUCUS ON SENATORSHIP

Another statement in opposition to the holding of a caucus by the Republican members of the Legislature for the purpose of nominating a candidate for United States senator was given out by Congressman Augustus P. Gardner late Thursday, after his return to Boston from Washington.

He protests against legislators who desire a candidate independent of the organization leaders entering a caucus, thereby binding themselves to abide by its vote. "There is an old proverb," says Mr. Gardner, "that it is unwise to admit the head of the elephant inside the tent unless you are prepared to see the body follow."

From Congressman Samuel W. McCall's senatorial campaign headquarters has come a statement to the effect that in Barnstable county, where the total vote for the three leading parties in November was 4975, petitions asking the cape's legislative delegation to vote for Mr. McCall have been signed by 4200 voters, 86 per cent of the total vote of the county.

A statement reviewing Congressman McCall's record and qualifications is being sent to the members of the Legislature over the signatures of ex-Congressman Samuel L. Powers of Newton, Samuel J. Elder, president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, W. Fochman Peabody of Cambridge, David F. Shale of Fall River, former Atty.-Gen. Albert F. Pillsbury of Boston, Solon Wilder of Gardner and John G. Brackett of Arlington.

GRAND MASTERS GUESTS AT DINNER

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Charles H. Wiggins of Concord, head of the New Hampshire Grand Lodge of Masons, gave a dinner Thursday night to the grand masters of the several New England jurisdictions, the officers of the New Hampshire grand lodge and the past grand masters of New Hampshire.

Among those present were Grand Masters Everett C. Benton of Massachusetts, Justin Holden of Connecticut, Eugene S. Weston of Vermont and John F. Clark of Rhode Island, and many past grand masters and high officers now active.

TURRIALEA IS FLOATED

NEW YORK—Word was received by wireless at 8:30 o'clock this morning at the offices of the United Fruit Company that the wrecking tugs had succeeded in floating the liner Turrialba off the sands of Brigantine shoals, near Atlantic City, N. J., where she was stranded last Monday night. She will be towed to port today. Most of the cargo has been lightered.

WAGE DEMAND REFUSAL VOTED

P. J. Sullivan, president, and L. W. Stevens, secretary of the Master Plumbers Association, announced Thursday night that the association has voted unanimously to resist the demands of Boston Plumbers Union 12, for a wage increase of 40 cents a day on and after Jan. 1, which would make the union rate \$5.20 a day.

MEN'S "GLENQUIOCH" OVERCOATS

Afternoon
Tea
Filene
Restaurant
3 to 5

THE other day one of our customers said, "The trouble with these coats is that when I try one on I don't want to take it off. It's so comfortable."

They are comfortable, look well and wear well. Made up of rough materials—some American and some imported, and of light tweeds.

In other words light weight for the man who wants light weight, heavy for the man who wants that, but plenty of warmth for both.

\$30, \$32, \$35, \$40, \$45

Second Floor—Near the no-tip barber shop

Wm. Filene's Sons Company

Outfitters to Men and Little Brother

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and general office work in large factory or establishment. (21), single, residence, Halden, 82, West. Mention No. 537. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2500.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, stenographer and general office work, age 41, single, res. Cambridge, \$11-15 week; exp. Mention No. 538. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2500.

ATTENDANT-Position wanted by a refined, conscientious American woman (37) with much experience; good disposition; adaptable; references, LUCY BURROUGHS, 20 Linden st., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Dor. 8464.

ATTENDANT or housekeeper for elderly couple desires position. Please address or call Mrs. B. ROBINSON, 11 Appleton st., Boston.

ATTENDANT-Experienced, trained and capable woman desires position with adult; no heavy housework; references, MISS K. L. FLYE, 20 Wolcott st., Malden, Mass. 20.

ATTENDANT or COMPANION wishes position immediately; references, MISS K. L. FLYE, 20 Wolcott st., Malden, Mass. 20.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION desires position; would travel; good packer, reader; cheerful and adaptable; references, MISS K. L. FLYE, 20 Wolcott st., Malden, Mass. 20.

ATTENDANT-Position desired, or would act as seamstress in private family. Mrs. MARGARET THORP, 31 W. Canton st., Boston.

A WOMAN of refinement desires a position in a family as companion, attendant or as mother's helper; can go home nights if preferred; references, Mrs. J. H. RUTKAY, 4 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER, few hours daily or 2 or 3 days a week desired by young lady, age 20, single, res. Chelsea; can do both F. R. and S. E. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2500.

BOOKKEEPER desires position; experienced double-entry; capable of taking charge opening and closing books, trial balances, statements; references, Mrs. J. H. RUTKAY, 4 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER, J. P. A. references; position of assistant in small retail store; references, Mrs. J. H. RUTKAY, 4 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER, single, residence, Cambridge, \$12-15 week; exp. Mention No. 539. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2500.

CAPABLE WOMAN desires work; care of apartments or laundry by hour; please write or telephone; references, Mrs. J. H. RUTKAY, 4 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn.

CAPABLE YOUNG GIRL, good worker, willing to work long hours; references, EDITH M. JOHNSON, 36 Camden st., Boston.

CASHER, restaurant or lunch room, 25, married, residence, Roxbury, \$3-50 a day; good penman; Mention No. 540. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2500.

CASHER (lunch or cafe, 35), married, residence, Roxbury, \$3-50 a day; good penman; Mention No. 541. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2500.

CHAMBERMAID-Position desired by girl or woman; references, Mrs. J. H. RUTKAY, 4 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn.

CHEF and WIFE wish position as chef and wife in hotel or restaurant; references, Mrs. J. H. RUTKAY, 4 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn.

CERKIAL WORK of any kind wanted for day or evening; references, Mrs. J. H. RUTKAY, 4 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn.

CLERK and office assistant, 21, single, residence, Malden, \$12-15 week; exp. Mention No. 542. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2500.

CLERK, 21, single, residence, Chelsea, \$12-15 week; exp. Mention No. 543. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2500.

COLORED GIRL, experienced in general work, wants situation in the city; references, Mrs. J. H. RUTKAY, 4 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn.

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COLORED MAN and WIFE want position together; man chauffeur, 3 years' experience; wife, 2 years' experience; references, Mrs. J. H. RUTKAY, 4 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn.

COLORED SEAMSTRESS desires work with dressmaker or tailor; references, Mrs. J. H. RUTKAY, 4 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn.

COMPANION-Position wanted as companion, attendant or as mother's helper; can go home nights if preferred; references, Mrs. J. H. RUTKAY, 4 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn.

COOKING OR WAITING on luncheon and dinner wanted during the holidays by competent woman; references, Mrs. J. H. RUTKAY, 4 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn.

COPY READER, 21, single, residence, Lynn, \$9-10 week; exp. Mention No. 544. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2500.

DAY OR MORNING WORK wanted by competent woman; references, Mrs. J. H. RUTKAY, 4 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn.

DAY WORK-Laundry or cleaning wanted; references, Mrs. J. H. RUTKAY, 4 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn.

DAY WORK wanted by reliable woman; references, Mrs. J. H. RUTKAY, 4 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

EVENING WORK desired by young lady (25), married, residence, Cambridge; any kind of light or clerical work. Mention No. 545. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2500.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or second work wanted; can furnish references; FREDDA LOCK, 15 Grove st., Winchester, Mass.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK (20), single, residence, Cambridge, \$10-15 week; exp. Mention No. 546. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2500.

GOVERNMENT SALESMAN (20), single, residence, Boston, \$7-10 week; Mention No. 547. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2500.

HOTEL, pastry baking and meat cooking, 40, single, residence, city; good experience; references, Mrs. J. H. RUTKAY, 4 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn.

HOTEL WORK-Position wanted by American lady (30); linen room preferred; references, Mrs. J. H. RUTKAY, 4 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPER-Position wanted by competent woman with boy 11; Mrs. J. H. RUTKAY, 4 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER, 21, single, residence, Cambridge, \$10-15 week; exp. Mention No. 548. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2500.

STENOGRAPHER-Position wanted by competent woman with boy 11; Mrs. J. H. RUTKAY, 4 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED: neat, competent Protestant woman for general housework in family of 2; good home for the right party. Mrs. K. M. LULLYMORE, 44 Vermont st., Buffalo, N. Y.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN-Single man (25) wants employment as draftsman; training; experience and wages on application. GEO. W. TOMPKINS, Church st., Box 171, Mattawan, N. Y.

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER, American, 25, strictly temperate, several years' experience; references, Mrs. J. H. RUTKAY, 4 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier or any other clerical position wanted; best references; references, Mrs. J. H. RUTKAY, 4 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER and office man, thoroughly competent, desires permanent position; references, Mrs. J. H. RUTKAY, 4 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn.

CHAFFER, New York license, wants position, private or commercial; references, Mrs. J. H. RUTKAY, 4 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn.

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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

CHELSEA

Ruth chapter, O. E. S., has elected: Worthy matron, Mrs. Myrtle L. Swift; worthy patron, J. Arthur Swift; assistant worthy matron, Miss Florence E. Brownell; conductress, Mrs. Isabella J. Webber; assistant conductress, Mrs. Georgia A. Tilton; secretary, Catharine Tukey; treasurer, Mrs. Annie S. Smith; trustee, Eugene L. Webber.

H. Raymond Carter, president of the Cary Boys Club, has received a check from the Woman Workers of Central church and a letter praising the work of the club and extending good wishes for the future. The modeling class meets this evening, under the instruction of Miss Marion Hollis.

WEBSTER

These officers have been elected by the Nathaniel Lyon post, G. A. R.: Commander, Elias B. Wakefield; S. V., Henry Brandes; J. V., Thomas L. Gray; Q. M., H. C. Berger; S. Andrew R. Snow; C. Walter T. Fox; O. G., George S. Googin; P. D., Louis E. Patterson.

President Harold Shaw of the junior class, Webster high school, has announced that the junior class reception will be held Jan. 21.

A meeting of the King's Daughters of the Congregational church will be held with Miss Carrie Hayman, Dec. 30.

Webster public schools will reopen Monday.

STONEHAM

Evergreen Rebekah lodge I. O. O. F. has elected: Noble grand, Mrs. Alice Lombard; vice-grand, Mrs. Annie Kinsley; treasurer, Mrs. Grace Chapman; recording secretary, Mrs. Lulu F. Hay; financial secretary, Mrs. Stella S. Weed.

Lizzie Clawson Jones Tent, Daughters of Veterans, has elected: President, Mrs. Alice Cogan; senior vice-president, Mrs. Rose K. Coy; junior vice-president, Mrs. Lillian Small; chaplain, Mrs. Nellie D. Storey; treasurer, Mrs. Lillian Thompson; Mrs. Eva Barnstead, Mrs. Katherine McHale.

REVERE

Mrs. B. A. Andrews has been appointed chairman of the entertainment committee for January for Ocean lodge, N. E. O. P.

Eagle lodge, Knights of Pythias, conferred the rank of knight on 12 candidates last evening.

William P. Auchenbach, Frank M. Farrell, James P. Hubbard, Charles D. Garbutt and John J. Hurley announced their candidacy for selectmen. George F. Atkins will be candidate for assessor.

ABINGTON

The class of '12 of the high school holds a reunion in Standish hall this evening.

McPherson W. R. C. will entertain the members of David A. Russell corps of Whitman and Hartsuff corps of Rockland in Grand Army Hall Tuesday afternoon.

Chief Engineer E. A. Wilkes, in his annual report, will recommend the purchase of a combination electric auto chemical and hose truck.

ARLINGTON

These are the new officers of the Francis Gould post, 36, G. A. R.: Commander, Edwin L. Sterling; senior vice-commander, J. Willard Russell; quartermaster, Sylvester C. Frost; sergeant, David Chinery; officer-of-the-day, Alfred H. Knowles; officer-of-the-guard, Henry W. Berthrong.

The Arlington Boat Club will give an entertainment Tuesday evening.

FRANKLIN

The local camp, S. of V., has elected: Commander, Everett E. Stewart; senior vice-commander, Rupert J. Chute; junior vice-commander, Herbert C. Stewart; camp council, Frederick Barrett, Charles Kemp and Clarence Stewart.

ROCKLAND

The officers of Mattakesett tribe, I. O. R. M., will be installed Jan. 13.

The pupils of the high school are preparing to present the play, "My Brother's Keeper," in the opera house sometime in January.

WELLESLEY

A reunion of the Wellesley High School Alumni Association will be held this evening in the Alice Phillips school, Wellesley Hills.

BRIDGEWATER

Prof. Franz H. Kirmayer of the Normal school will resume his duties at the beginning of the new term after a long vacation.

NEWTON

Zangwill's "Melting Pot" was read at yesterday's meeting of the Newton Center Woman's Club by Mrs. Christabel W. Kidder.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

Richard Dunlop entertains the members of the Boys Club of the New Jerusalem church at his home this evening.

NORWELL

Miss Bertha Crossman has resigned as teacher in the public schools in Providence, R. I.

HANSON

The new officers of Theodore L. Bonney post, G. A. R., will be installed Jan. 11.

MARLBORO

The public schools will reopen Jan. 6.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

Howard Seminary will reopen Tuesday.

MEDFORD

Between Dec. 15, 1911, and Dec. 15, this year, 463 permits for new buildings were issued, at an estimated value of \$2,032,360, which is more than double the amount of building done in 1911.

Members of the Progressive party are planning to organize at once for the next campaign. A committee consisting of Edward F. Kakas, P. E. Weston, H. N. Baker, L. R. Bigelow, J. C. Judkins, H. A. Meyer, S. R. Elder, Herbert Colby, R. B. Coolidge, Henry Foster, Lawrence G. Brooks, H. B. Chipman, William Nichols, G. L. Kimball and W. F. St. Coeur were elected last evening to prepare a constitution to be presented at a meeting in January.

READING

The Congregational church music committee has arranged for 14 vesper services, the first to be held next Sunday. The committee has engaged William E. Alderman, recently of the church of the Disciples, Cleveland, O., as bass soloist and choir director, and the soloists for the services will be Mme. Calvert, George Raseley of Worcester, Miss Adelaide J. Griggs, George J. Parker, John W. Webster and Edward Fitzgerald of the Amherst Club, Melrose, and Miss Asunta Michilini of Reading. The Harvard church quartet of Brookline and the Adelphi and Harvard quartets of Boston will also assist.

HANOVER

A town meeting has been called to be held tomorrow evening to act on the proposed extension of the Hanover branch railroad.

The Hanover Social Club will hold a New Year's party next Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows hall.

Joseph A. Tripp, owner of the Howard house, is remodeling his garage into a motion picture theater.

Miss Katherine Phillips of Broadway has taken a position as instructor in a private school in Georgia.

WHITMAN

The Young People's Society of Loyal Workers held their annual meeting at the Advent Christian church and elected these officers: President, Hartland M. Brown; vice-president, Charles A. Morey; secretary, Etta Perkins; and treasurer, Hattie Ellis.

There will be a meeting this evening at the Unitarian church vestry to organize a boy scout movement.

There will be a public installation of the Eastern Star lodge Jan. 9.

WINCHESTER

The Tufts College Glee Club will give a concert in high school hall the evening of Jan. 31.

James Gargas has purchased the Winchester hotel on Main street and Christy Allen will be the new manager.

G. E. Henry of Lincoln, N. H., has purchased the tract of land between the southerly end of Highland avenue and Main street of the Symmes estate and will erect a cement dwelling for his own occupancy.

MALDEN

Miss May V. Powell, teacher in the Broadway school, has resigned to enter the Somerville schools in February. Miss Agnes C. Grady of the Lincoln school has resigned to take a position in the Thomas Gardner school, Allston.

Representative M. Sumner Cogan announces that he will vote for Congressman McCall for United States senator. Representatives A. E. Bliss and C. M. Blodgett have not announced their selections.

QUINCY

The Friday Club meets at the home of Mrs. George G. Saville on Saville avenue this afternoon.

The committee appointed to consider the building a public dock met at city hall Thursday evening and prepared its report which will be submitted to the city council Tuesday evening.

LEXINGTON

Annual dramatics of the Old Belfry Club will be held in the club hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 14.

Everett S. Locke is the new commander of the George G. Meade post, 119, G. A. R.

MELROSE

The annual party of the Kappa Delta Psi sorority will be held this evening in the auditorium.

EMANCIPATION IS TO BE THE THEME

Samuel W. McCall will deliver the oration at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of emancipation to be held under the auspices of the Wendell Phillips Memorial Association on Wednesday evening Jan. 1 at 8 o'clock in the Park street church.

Frank B. Sanborn, president of the association, will deliver the introductory address. The Rev. M. A. N. Shaw will pronounce the invocation. The Rev. Francis H. Rowley will read Emerson's "Boston Hymn," and W. M. Trotter will read the "Emancipation Proclamation."

A chorus from the choir of the colored churches of Boston, conducted by J. Sherman Jones, will sing Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and Oliver Wendell Holmes' "Angel of Peace."

VILLAGE LETS LIGHT CONTRACT LINDSEY, O.—The Whipple-Strub Company of Toledo got the contract for equipping the village for electric lights. Its bid was \$3,040.54. April 1 is the date set for beginning work. Taxpayers will pay \$300 more now than last spring.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—For advertisements with cuts: From 1 to 12 insertions, 15 cents a line; 13 to 25 insertions, 12 cents a line; 26 or more insertions, 10 cents a line, nonpareil measurement. An "insertion" consists of the "City" and "Last" editions of one day and the "International" and "New England" editions of day following.

RANCHES—CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA

FOR SALE—Be happy. Use a little judgment in the use of your money. A very good opportunity is offered in one of these small ranches. Ten acres at \$1500, \$275 cash. Ten acres, one half in full bearing apricots, \$1900, \$450 cash. Ten acres, house, barn, well, fine for alfalfa or fruit, only \$2300, \$500 cash, or ten acres improved at \$2400, \$2300 cash; good house, stove, barn, house, wagon, harness, plow, harrow, cultivator, incubator and brooders, 16-inch well, engine and tank, 6 acres set to one year old fruit. These properties are all below the value of the improvements; the best soil, good level roads; only 3 miles from modern city of 6500 and 37 miles east of Los Angeles; all railroads, steam and electric. Apply W. E. C. MEADOWS, 470 E. 48th St., Los Angeles.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

ARE YOU WILLING TO BE CONVINCED BY FACTS?

We believe the discriminating readers of this paper want facts first of all—here are a few worth considering by farmers and investors.

California Orange Lands

Produce a large part of the wealth of California. Orange growing has become the most profitable of all kinds of agriculture. (See annual report of Cal. Development Board.)

The Washington Tract

In the Citrus-valle Orange Slope. Is located in the heart of the early producing section. In a proved district. Oranges here ripen from 6 to 10 weeks earlier than in Southern California. Many carloads have already been shipped East. (See Bradstreet's Trade Report, Nov. 2.)

WE HAVE THE WATER

The reason this district has not been placed on the market sooner, is that water has not been obtainable until within the last year. Now we have ready to deliver to land buyers. (Write to Pacific Gas and Electric Co., San Francisco, for continuation.) The soil, the climate and the location in the foothills, make ten or twenty acres of orange land in the Washington Tract ideal for a home or for investment. (For data as to climate, etc., write to County Clerk, Auburn, Placer County, Cal.)

PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW

The proof of this statement is an investigation of prices elsewhere. This is the first time this land has been placed on sale since the government grant in 1870. No accumulation of profits—no inflated prices.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE BOOKLET

Every statement based on facts. We will refund your money if, after investigation, any statement on the strength of which you may decide to buy, is found in any way misleading.

SNOOK & NELSON

231 MONTGOMERY STREET SAN FRANCISCO. References: Any bank or title company in San Francisco.

STOCK RANCH 40,000 ACRES

Mariposa County, California; 100 miles from San Francisco; U. S. patented lands; Southern Pacific R. R. passes through tract; takes in five towns and the country seat; thousands of acres of good land, with abundance of water; just ripe for subdivision; only \$5 per acre. Please investigate.

KIMBALL & SOMERS,

507 Syndicate Bldg., Oakland, California.

OFFICES

TO LET—One-half small office, fine facilities; modernly equipped; one person now occupying. Apply Room 320 after 10:30, 6 Beacon st.

CUSTOMS MEN WILL DINE

Probably all of the 90 customs inspectors in Boston will be present at the dinner to be given at Youngs hotel tomorrow evening to William E. Russell of New York, president of the National Association of Customs Inspectors. Herbert L. B. Lawton, president of the Boston Association, will preside. Among the guests invited are James J. Storrow, president of the Chamber of Commerce.

GREEK LETTERS FOR BARGES

KANSAS CITY—Letters of the Greek alphabet will be the names of the three steel barges that are being built at Ambbridge, Pa., for the Kansas City boat line. The boat line already has two barges named Alpha and Beta. The new barges will bear the names Gamma, Delta and Epsilon. Other barges that will be built for the Kansas City fleet will take their names from the alphabet.

TAX COLLECTION SHOWS GAIN

NATIONAL CITY, Cal.—This year's taxes are being paid in at a rate twice as great as that of last year. Tax collector P. H. Evans and Deputy E. D. Dibble have collected to date more than \$12,400. The budget last year provided for practically \$165,000. This year the budget calls for \$23,913.

BRIDGE HEARING TO REOPEN

The question of whether the Boston Elevated Railway Company should be allowed to construct a bridge across the Mystic river just west of the present Malden bridge will be reopened next Tuesday, when the port directors will give a hearing to the residents of Everett upon the matter.

MANY WHITTIER RELICS SAFE

AMESBURY, Mass.—Inspection of the John Greenleaf Whittier home, made after a fire Thursday by Mrs. Emily R. Smith, president of the home association, discloses that the Whittier clock, sofa, stove and dining room table were among the articles saved. Many manuscripts were discolored.

STATE ELECTORS' CLERK NAMED

Thomas E. Dwyer of Wakefield was chosen secretary of the Massachusetts delegation to the electoral college at a conference Thursday between Col. William A. Gaston, chairman of the delegation, and Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee.

TWO GIFTS FOR STANFORD

PALO ALTO, Cal.—Two gifts, amounting to the sum of \$950, have been presented to Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

WANTED—MONEY—I can loan your money on first mortgage. Detroit Improved real estate so as to get 4 per cent interest with absolute safety of your principal. References furnished on request. HARRY M. LAU, 508-9 Majestic bldg., Detroit, Mich.

REAL ESTATE—OREGON

PORTLAND CITY LOTS, suburban acreage, for home or investment. Free booklet, information, write J. R. McCLURE, 250 Oak st., Portland, Ore.

FARM LANDS—FLORIDA

FLORIDA LANDS—East coast truck and fruit lands; none of famous Indian river orange and grapefruit; adapted pecans, sugar cane, cotton and corn; free book on application. G. M. McKINNEY, General Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.

REAL ESTATE—TEXAS

FOR SALE—Texas farm, ranch and timber lands, any size tracts, \$7 per acre and up; exceptionally attractive business opportunities. Write J. R. McCLURE, 250 Oak st., Portland, Ore.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Don't Pull Your Tie to Pieces

Buy a Peerless Collar and the tie that fastens the turn-over collar to back shirt band instantly without using collar button or button holes. Forms solid buttoned without any sewing. This gold plated, never will last for years. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for free circular. Sample holder with full directions will be sent postpaid anywhere on receipt of 25c.

HAMILTON NOVELTY CO.

755 Geary St., SAN FRANCISCO

EDUCATIONAL

BUSINESS TRAINING

Young men and women with a business training are qualified to manage their own business affairs, and not rely on the say-so of others. The training afforded by Malden Commercial School costs little, but produces big results. We train our students from practical experience in the handling of their own affairs as well as being expert assistants in the employ of others—the salary-increasing kind. Send now for (free) folder. MALDEN COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Malden, Mass. Begin day school any Monday evening, school any Tuesday. WALTER LEROY SMITH, President.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—Partner with \$2000 capital or grounds suitable for growing mushrooms by gentleman who has been engaged in this business for almost three years and who wishes to extend operations; market already established for all that can be raised; crop can be seen at any time; close investigation invited. WM. LEVENS, 140 Herkimer st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lipton, Saskatchewan

People and money needed to develop this wonderful country; I can sell you good farms or can loan your money to prosperous farmers; particulars on request. NIELS M. LARSEN, Lipton Sask.

WANTED

An energetic, capable and resourceful representative for an Electric Vehicle Co., who desires to have an agency in Boston. Address 174 Monitor office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Two and Three-Room Suites for Rent with bath, kitchenette and private reception hall; moderate rent. Apply to premises, 28 Hemenway st., corner of Norway st.

WINTER RESORTS

DAYTONA, FLA.

ON THE BEAUTIFUL HALIFAX RIVER Delightful Winter Climate. Excellent Hotels

APARTMENTS WANTED—CHICAGO

WANTED—Two or three room apartments between 47th and 60th sts.; I. C. transportation. Kd. 750 Peoples Gas bldg., Chicago.

BOARD AND ROOMS—CHICAGO

NO PLACE LIKE HOME But you can find it at the SCOTTISH INN 2038 Drexel Boulevard New—Cozy—Congenial

BOARDERS WANTED—NEW YORK

YOUNG LADIES desirous of studying in New York; excellent home accommodations; reasonable rates; lawyer's firm, 238 W. 75th.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

WEST 21ST ST., 411—Handsome parlor, adjoining bedroom; steam heat; room \$12.50; satisfactory meals optional.

DENTISTRY

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE 5015 N. Clark Street Chicago

DR. ALVIN MACD. LOWRIE 4024 Chester Avenue Phone Woodland 322 W. Philadelphia, Pa.

TOURS

EUROPE—Wanted, chapman to assist securing party and secure the tour for services rendered; ship and comprehensive tour sailing June 18 by Mediterranean; \$500. Write today for booklet and terms. J. A. BENDER, 383 N. Main st., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED

ENERGETIC men and women in every locality to demonstrate and sell the YALE Vacuum Cleaner (carpet sweeper type), the most efficient machine made; easiest to operate; backed by guarantee bond; exclusive territory; substantial advertising and full cooperation; liberal commission; quick sales; one man sold 4 in 4 hours; two novices sold 11 in a day; extra low price to general agents; write now for particulars. YALE MANUFACTURING CO., 1025 Washington boulevard, Chicago.

TUTORS—CALIFORNIA

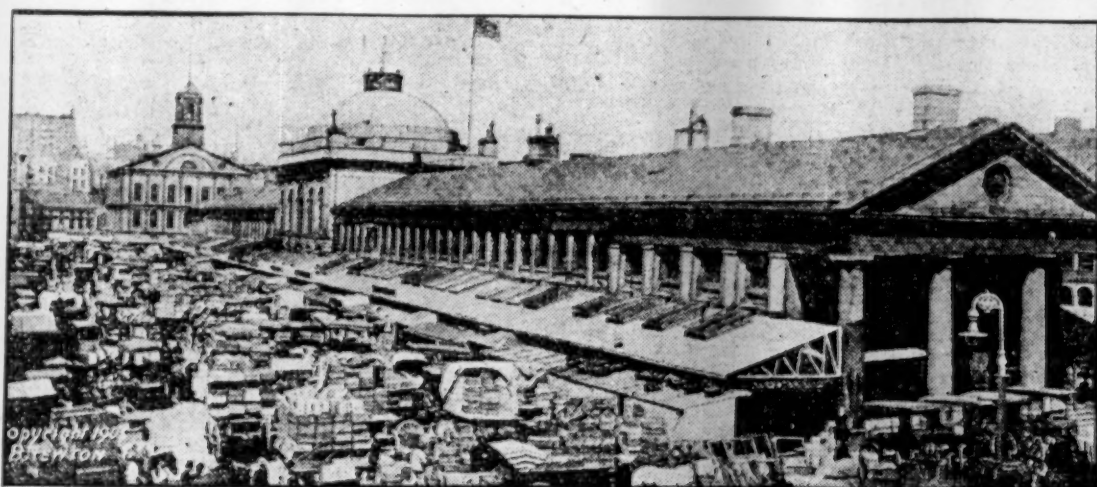
Individual instruction in English branches for children or adults; common school methods followed. MISS EDITH W. HAYES, 620 Brooklyn ave., Oakland. Phone Merritt 1448.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING MANAGER—At present employed by large concern, desires to make a change and would like to connect with company where services of high grade man are required; also competent to act as export manager. Address J-94 Monitor office.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6029-6031 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Avenue, or Chicago Office, Suite 730 People's Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street.

Most Famous Market in the World



FANEUIL HALL MARKET. LENGTH 500 FEET. WIDTH 50 FEET.

SHATTUCK & JONES INCORPORATED FISH

TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND. NO. 128 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

ISAAC LOCKE & CO.

97, 99 AND 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS Special attention given family orders

WHERE TO MARKET WHERE TO MARKET WHERE TO MARKET

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc. POTATOES

Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable, in ONE PECK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE ALL OTHERS. Maine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the crop. Thus you get the CREAM of the Crop, the CREAM of the State. CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

THE CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE FINEST TRADE FOR 80 YEARS HAS ENABLED US TO MEET THEIR REQUIREMENTS

BUTTER AND EGGS H. A. HOVEY & CO.

32 FANEUIL HALL MARKET E. A. HARRIS, Prop.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

CATNIP BALL 10 cts. Everywhere

A Toy for Cats In a package of herbs for the amusement of any cat or kitten. Cats can't let it alone. Will last for years. Amusing and an Excellent Sport. By mail to any address if they do not furnish them. DR. A. C. DANIELS, 172 MILK ST. BOSTON, MASS.

PATENTS

PATENTS PROCURED, ideas developed. C. B. SMITH & CO., 411-12 Prospect Hightower, Cleveland, O. Main 2655.

LAWYERS

VIRGIL H. CLYMER THOMAS W. DIXON Attorneys and Counselors at Law 626 Gurney bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

WILLIAM DONAHUE Attorney and Counselor at Law 1 Liberty Street, New York.

JOHN K. WAID Attorney at Law Olean, N. Y.

JOHN R. WATTS Attorney and Counselor-at-Law 55 Liberty St., New York City

D. W. STEELE, JR. ATTORNEY AT LAW 115 Broadway, New York City

HARRIETTE M. JOHNSTON-WOOD Attorney and Counselor at Law 60 Wall St., New York

WILLIAM C. MAYNE Attorney and Counselor-at-Law Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

CLEMENT V. HULL Attorney-at-Law 406 Englewood bldg., Cleveland, O.

ELIJAH C. WOOD Attorney and Counselor 29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

LYNN H. SMITH State and Federal Courts Jefferson, Wis.

JOE P. LYON Attorney-at-Law—Room 206 Boston bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

Edward J. Clark, Lawyer 825 Yeon Bldg., PORTLAND, ORE.

Real Estate Market News

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The city of Boston has taken title to vacant land that has been used by school children as playgrounds for some time. One parcel in East Boston contains 15,000 square feet, fronts on Paris street and extends through to Chelsea place, between Porter and Gove streets; it is assessed for \$7800. The price paid was \$8500. The other parcel contains 3150 square feet on Tyler street, near Oak street, South End, purchased at the assessed valuation of \$5512. The Archbishop of Boston gives the title.

Philip Sulkins is the buyer of a small property at 24 Piedmont street, near Pleasant street South End, consisting of a three-story brick dwelling and 633 square feet of land, all taxed for \$2000, including \$1700 on the land. Sarah E. McKenney owned the property.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Herman Barron and another are the purchasers of a frame building on Magnolia street, junction of Intervale street, in the Elm Hill district of Dorchester. There are 26,000 square feet of land, valued by the assessors at \$9000, the entire assessment being \$10,500. R. Elmer Townsend made the deed.

The North End Savings Bank has disposed of its holdings at 20 to 30 Laurel avenue, near Dorchester station, comprising a single frame house and 4912 square feet of land. The improvements are assessed for \$4000 and the land for \$1700 additional. George D. Cox is the present owner.

FRENCH CONTEST FOR PRESIDENCY

(By the United Press)

PARIS.—The French presidential situation was complicated somewhat today when Alexandre Ribot, former premier, announced that he was a candidate, running against Premier Poincaré. It was M. Poincaré who first proposed that M. Ribot stand for the presidency and the former premier refused to make the race until after Premier Poincaré announced his own candidacy.

Both Raymond Poincaré and Alexandre Ribot are affiliated with the dominant Republican party, and a split in the ranks is bound to result. It is expected that a contest similar to that of the Roosevelt-Taft campaign in the United States will occur in France between now and Jan. 17, when the new President will be chosen.

HEAD OF SCHOOLS TALKS ON CULTURE

"Dynamic culture," said Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, at the reunion of the graduates of the Boston University, College of Liberal Arts, last night, "is the remarkable feature of the Methodist colleges that makes their graduates not only dreamers, but doers."

Two hundred graduates, all members of Epsilon chapter of the Alumni association, were present. Dr. W. E. Huntington, a former president of the university, told of the changes that had taken place since his attendance at the college. At the business session a few amendments were adopted and President Murfin told the members about the work of the institution.

CUTTER ITASCA BRINGS SCHOONER

Towed by the revenue cutter Itasca, the three-masted schooner Donna Briggs was brought into this port last night. Aboard, besides the crew of the Donna Briggs, were Captain Collins and crew of the revenue cutter Itasca, who will return to the cape today, shipping their suit and by rail.

While enroute from Promised Land, L. I., for Boston in command of Captain B. C. Strout, with a cargo of 1000 barrels of oil, the schooner dragged anchor off Cape Cod, where anchorage was tried, and drifted towards the open sea. Coast guards who reached the distressed schooner were compelled to stay aboard.

CHINAMEN BUY PROPERTY

Officials of the Wah Chong Lung yesterday signed the final papers in the purchase of the four-story brick building at 14 Tyler street. This is the third time that the property has changed hands in a century. It was for years the central building of the Nickerson home for children, which now operates in Roxbury. The building has a frontage on Tyler street and is about 70 feet deep.

OCEAN LINER DISABLED

PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—Conveyed by two sister ships, the Peninsular and Oriental, the liner Narrung with 240 first class passengers and a crew of 165 on board is limping back to port today. The steamer ran into a terrific storm off Cape Ushant yesterday. A wireless message from the steamer to the Lizard station said that the vessel was making 10 knots an hour under her own steam.

BOY SCOUTS FIND MISSING LAD

YONKERS, N. Y.—According to a message to his unit, here, George Young, a student at River View Academy, who disappeared last Saturday, has been found in Savannah, Ga. Boy scouts the country over conducted the search. The boy's home is in South Hadley, Mass.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston City of Boston, Tyler st.; rel.; \$512.
Catherine Rodgers et al. to Harriet A. Benton et al. Sharon st.; q.; \$1.
Sarah E. McKenney to Philip Sulkins, Piedmont st.; q.; \$1.
Simon J. Gerrin to Philip Sulkins, Piedmont st.; q.; \$1.
Eugene Monnes to Robert T. Paine, Audubon rd.; rel.; \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
Sarah G. Glover to Simon J. Gerrin, Leeds st.; q.; \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston to city of Boston, Paris st. and Chelsea pl.; rel.; \$500.

ROXBURY
James W. French to George W. Gordon, South Huntington av., 2 lots; q.; \$1.
William E. Baldwin to George W. Gordon, South Huntington av., 8 lots; Leon st.; q.; \$1.

WATERBURY
Jacob Watchmaker, mitter, to Jacob Watchmaker, Howland st., 2 lots; Winthrop st.; d.; \$1.

WINTHROP
James B. Fitzgerald to Lois W. Gray, same to same, Winthrop st.; q.; \$1.
Fame to same, Winthrop st.; q.; \$1.
Jarvis pl.; q.; \$1.

WILMINGTON
William P. Morse to Charlotte M. Doherty, Jarvis pl.; q.; \$1.

DORCHESTER
Howard D. Moore to Angelina H. Richards, Rockwell st.; w.; \$1.

STURGEON
Sturdy Land Trust to Mary A. Mehan, 2 lots; d.; \$1.

ELMER TOWNSEND
R. Elmer Townsend to Herman Barron et al., Magnolia st. East and Intervale st.; q.; \$1.

NORTH END SAVINGS BANK
North End Savings Bank to George D. Cox, Laurel av., 2 lots; rel.; \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
Stanley W. C. Donney to Samuel Russell, Lagrange and Newfield sts., 3 lots; d.; \$1.

CHARLESTOWN
Austin Padelford to Mabel L. Paddelford, School st.; w.; \$1.

WILMINGTON
William M. Sunde, mitter, to Ellen M. Sullivan, Albion pl.; d.; \$700.

CHILMARK
Lena Litman to Thilo Wolf, Williams st.; w.; \$1.

REVERE
John H. Storey et al. to Cornelius Daly, Reservoir av.; d.; \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Robinson av., 14, rear, ward 20; Charles W. Anderson; wood auto storage.
Conant st., 134, ward 1; Eastern Dredging Co.; wood auto truck shelter.
Rutledge rd., 30, ward 20; Alice M. Brady; R. B. Chapman; frame dwelling.
Royal st., 18, ward 25; Benjamin F. Beal; are dwelling.
Midway st., 52, 54, ward 13; Boston Wharf Co.; alter mercantile.
Beacon st., 182, ward 11; Marlborough R. E. Trust; tenements.

REPORT APPROVES NEW HAVEN TRACKS

NEW YORK.—That the New Haven tracks in New York are safe and the standard of construction high was the report made on Thursday by the public service commission which has been investigating the rails and ties on the railroad in this state. The commission says that 750 ties of 150,000 were found to be bad. These 750 were found and practically all found on straight sections of track.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The New Haven railroad's experts reported on Thursday that the road had 1173 locomotives, of which 1047 were in active service, 37 undergoing repairs and 29 light engines not in use. Recently the interstate commerce commission said the New Haven had 1733 locomotives and 1000 of these were defective and 43 out of service. The New Haven engineers make no reference to 560 locomotives that the commission found which the railroad does not now own.

MISS CURLEY IS TO BE A SOLOIST

Miss Pauline Curley, soprano, and Mont Arey, clarinetist, will be the soloists at the public orchestra concert to be held at 8 o'clock this evening at the Franklin union. Prof. Louis C. Elson will lecture on the music.

The program follows:
Overture, "Corican," Beethoven; Berceuse (for strings), Strube; scherzo; "En Badinant" (for strings); d'Ambrosio; aria from "Faust," Gounod; Miss Curley; selection from "Mefistofele," Boito; fantasia for clarinet, "Puritani," Bassi, Mr. Arey; intermezzo from "The Jewels of the Madonna," Wolf-Ferrari; vocal selection, "Down in the Forest," Ronald; dance hongroise, Brahms.

ALDERMEN NAME CITY OFFICIALS

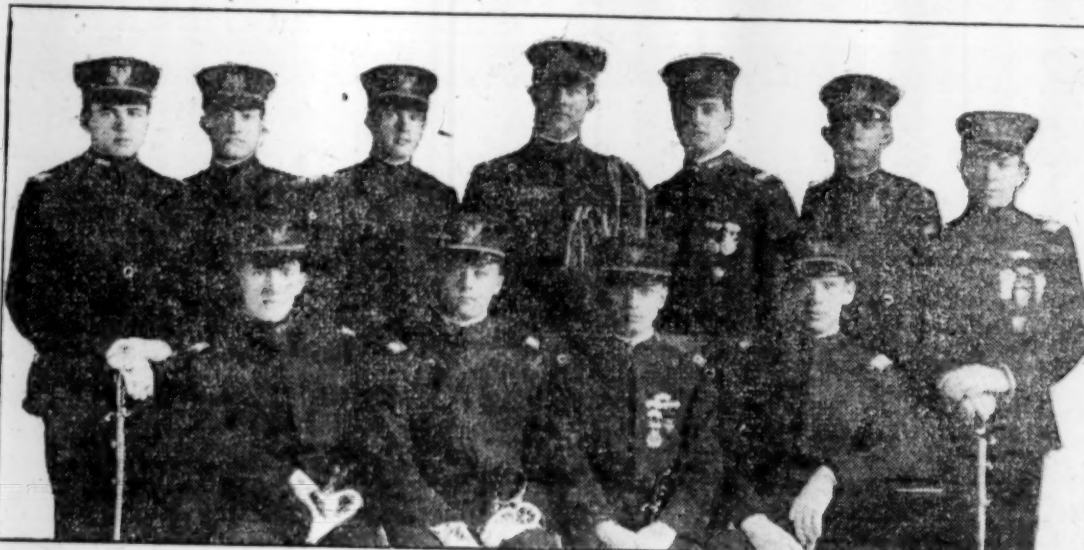
WALTHAM, Mass.—George A. Mansfield, Jr., defeated four other candidates for the position of the city's first assistant city clerk and clerk of committees, following the nomination by the board of aldermen Thursday night of William J. Bazzano for president.

These officers were renominated: Luman N. Hall, city clerk; C. W. Cutter, treasurer; Robert P. Rutter, auditor; and William W. Bryant, messenger. The election of officers nominated Thursday will be made unanimous at the inaugural exercises Jan. 6.

TELEPHONE GIRLS GET AID

After holiday thanks from the executive committee of the girls comprising the Telephone Operators' Union have been sent to the other trade unionists of Boston, for the support given them in the year closing. This girls' union, organized April 2, today has more than 2000 members.

OFFICERS OF WAKEFIELD SCHOOL BATTALION



Standing, left to right—Lieuts. Alfred Collinson, Raymond Griffin, Edward Bridge, Adj. Fred C. McKie, Lieuts. George Gardner, Albert Johnson, Leon E. Horne. Sitting, left to right—Capt. Earl Bears, Capt. Robert E. Jackson, Maj. E. Hazen Walton, Capt. Henry K. Reid.

CADETS TO BE PARTY HOSTS AT THE TOWN HALL

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Pupils of the Wakefield high school and graduates of the town hall tonight will make merry at the town hall tonight at the twenty-second annual party of the school cadets. Larger interest than ever before has marked the recent reorganization of the battalion and for the first time in the school's history three companies have been formed.

The matrons tonight will be Mrs. Charles E. Walton, Mrs. George W. Bears and Mrs. John W. Collinson. The party will be in charge of the officers.

BENEVOLENCES SHARE BY SHOE MAN'S WILL

SALEM, Mass.—The will of Joseph N. Smith, a shoe manufacturer in Lynn, filed here today leaves more than \$70,000 to benevolent organizations and to persons long in his employ, in addition to bequests to relatives.

Public bequests include \$10,000 to the Lynn Public Library, \$10,000 to the Lynn Y. M. C. A., \$5000 to the Women Union for Christian Work, Lynn, \$5000 each to two Boston institutions; \$500 each to Hannah L. Matthews and Elizabeth E. Tuttle, library attendants, Lynn, and the following gifts to employees: Miss Bertha J. Cotton, \$2500; \$1000 each to Alexander Ferguson and A. Le May, and \$200 each to every employee of two years, with an additional \$100 for each year over two years.

MEXICAN REBELS SACK TWO TOWNS

MEXICO CITY.—Rebels commanded by Pedro Ortiz are reported by refugees reaching Durango to have wiped out a garrison of 100 Federals stationed between Panuco and Ayala. Both towns are reported sacked and burned.

Gen. Francisco Villa, held in military prison here charged with bank robbery, has escaped.

WASHINGTON.—The state department has received notice that the Mexican chamber of deputies has approved a general increase of 5 per cent in customs duties on importations into Mexico.

MR. WICKERSHAM INVESTIGATES

WASHINGTON.—Attorney General Wickersham is investigating charges made by members of the Senate committee inquiring into conditions along the Mexican border that certain special agents of the department of justice used improper methods in enforcing the neutrality laws in connection with the revolution. It is charged that Mexican Consul Lorenzo of El Paso, Tex., practically directed the operations of the American agents.

AMBASSADOR TO RETIRE

WASHINGTON.—Ambassador Calero of Mexico is to leave Washington for Mexico City Dec. 31, it was said at the embassy Thursday, and he is expected to retire and practice law. Senator Lascruain, Mexican minister of foreign affairs, who is now in New York, it was announced positively, will not be the new ambassador.

GENERAL STRIKE AGREED UPON

About 1000 operatives on women's cloaks, skirts, shirtwaists and other garments have prepared for a general strike in Boston in order to secure better working conditions, following a meeting held Thursday night at 724 Washington street at which it was reported that the international executive board had granted approval of the strike.

READING TO BE GIVEN AT PLAZA

Josephine Preston Peabody (Mrs. Lionel Marks) will give readings from "The Singing Man" and "The Book of the Little Past" at the Copley Plaza Jan. 2, for the benefit of the "47 Club," of which she is an associate member. "The 47 Club" is made up of former members of the classes in dramatic writing conducted at Radcliffe College by Prof. George P. Baker.

SHIPPING NEWS

PORT OF BOSTON

Three new arrivals comprised the fleet of vessels in at T wharf today: All were from Cape shore, with large catches. The Cynthia brought 45,200 pounds, the Mary E. Silveira 44,000 and the Elsie 43,000. Prices follow: Steak cod \$10.25 per hundredweight, market cod \$4.50, haddock \$3.25, pollock \$3.25, large hake \$3.75 and medium hake \$4.25.

Captain King of the schooner Elsie which reached T wharf today from the fishing grounds, reports that a week ago Sunday on Cape Shore during a north-west gale, his main boom snapped off near the mast. It was repaired, however, and a new boom will be placed aboard before sailing again.

During the seven days ending Thursday night, 50 fishing vessels reached T wharf with fresh groundfish, totaling 1,100,000 pounds, according to statistics issued today. For the same period in 1911, there were 70 arrivals with 1,391,300 pounds.

Seventy-two hours from Louisburg, C. B., the Norwegian steamer Vacuata, Capt. E. Olsen, arrived at her berth at Everett today with 3300 tons of coal. Officers reported adverse conditions all the way, causing the steamer to lay to for 14 hours Tuesday night.

The steamer Camden of the Eastern Steamship Corporation's fleet, arrived here today from Portland for the first time this season. She formerly was in the Bangor service, and has just been shifted to the Portland division. It is probable that she will return to the Bangor run next spring.

Officers of the Red Star line steamship Menominee, Captain Anfinssen, which berthed at Charlestown late Thursday, sternly report narrowly averting a collision with an unidentified steamer on Dec. 25 off Sable island. Quick action of the officers of both vessels prevented a collision.

There were 68 passengers on the liner, which was four days late in the passage from Antwerp to Boston. None of the voyagers were citizens of the United States, but two spoke English.

Wireless reports from the revenue cutter Seminole, despatched to find the abandoned steamer Alcazar, which was later picked up by the steamer Dorchester of the Merchants & Miners line, when off Cape Lookout, say that she will relieve the Dorchester and take the Alcazar in tow.

On board the Yarmouth steamer Boston, which berthed at Long wharf late Thursday night, was the crew of the schooner Henry R. Tilton, which was picked up by the steam trawler Swell recently and towed into port. The schooner W. N. Zwicker rescued the Tilton's crew and landed them at Lunenburg, N. S., where the United States consul furnished the passage to Boston.

Reports from Yarmouth, N. S., say that four of the crew of the fishing schooner Dorothy M. Smart were lost off Yarmouth cape recently in a squall. The men are Frank Daley of Mt. Pleasant, Jesse Halliday of Digby, Lorin McWhinnie of Port Wade and Stewart Robinson of Parkers Cove.

Two Boston men, Thomas I. Winsor and James Woolley, and Joseph M. Lewis of Quincy have been named by the United States district court to appraise the value of the tug Elsie and Ethel, owned by the Naumkeag Towing Company of Salem. Claims for damage to their steamer Coastwise have been brought by the Coastwise Transportation Company of Boston, whose vessel was being towed in Salem harbor on Dec. 9 by the tug when the damage was done.

In tow of the revenue cutter Acushnet, the schooner J. Frank Seavey of Portsmouth, N. H., arrived at Vineyard Haven Thursday after grounding on Stone Horse shoal off Monomoy Point Dec. 25. The craft is leaking.

CONGRESSMAN PASSES AWAY

BENTON, Pa.—Congressman John G. McHenry of the sixteenth district of Pennsylvania, passed away today.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND	
President Lincoln, for Hamburg	Dec. 28
Niagara, for Havre	Dec. 28
Minneapolis, for London	Dec. 28
Martha Washington, for Southampton	Dec. 28
Russia, for Southampton	Dec. 28
Canadian, for Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arctic, for Glasgow	Jan. 2
Nordland, for Glasgow	Jan. 16
Britannia, for Liverpool	Jan. 16
Prinzess, for Glasgow	Jan. 21
Sailings from Philadelphia	Jan. 30
Memphis, for Antwerp	Jan. 3
Haverford, for Liverpool	Jan. 11
Manitou, for Antwerp	Jan. 11
Marquette, for Antwerp	Jan. 31
Sailings from Portland, Me.	
London, for Liverpool	Dec. 28
Canada, for Liverpool	Jan. 9
Corinthian, for Glasgow	Jan. 23

All sailings from St. John, Halifax, or Portland, Me., during winter.

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool	
Carmania, for New York	Dec. 28
Arctic, for New York	Dec. 31
Canada, for Halifax	Jan. 4
Cedric, for New York	Jan. 4
Lusitania, for New York	Jan. 4
Ivernia, for Boston	Jan. 4
Megantic, for New York	Jan. 7
Britannia, for New York	Jan. 7
Mauretania, for New York	Jan. 9
Domination, for Halifax	Jan. 11
Caronia, for New York	Jan. 11
Saxonia, for Boston	Jan. 18
Celtic, for New York	Jan. 21
Lusitania, for New York	Jan. 21
Arctic, for Boston	Jan. 25

Sailings from London

Minnetonka, for New York	Dec. 28
Glasgow, for New York	Dec. 28
Minnetonka, for New York	Dec. 28
Sailings from Southampton	
President Grant, for New York	Dec. 28
St. Paul, for New York	Dec. 28
Victoria Louise, for New York	Dec. 28
Minnetonka, for New York	Dec. 28
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York	Dec. 28
Prinzess, for New York	Dec. 28
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York	Dec. 28

Sailings from New York

Minnetonka, for New York	Dec. 28
St. Paul, for New York	Dec. 28
Victoria Louise, for New York	Dec. 28
Minnetonka, for New York	Dec. 28
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York	Dec. 28
Prinzess, for New York	Dec. 28
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York	Dec. 28

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Prinzess, for New York	Dec. 28
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York	Dec. 28

CANDIDATES SAID TO BE FREE

Charles A. Digney, secretary of the Citizens Municipal League, today said that the league would like to emphasize the fact that the candidates whom it has endorsed for the Boston city council have made no promises and are in no other way under obligations to groups of citizens or special interests.

CITY WILL HOLD EXAMINATION

Competitive examination of applicants for the position of clerk in the statistics department of the city of Boston will be held on Jan. 16, 1913. Papers may be obtained at the office of the civil service commission at the State House which must be placed on file in the office of the commission on or before Jan. 9.

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

LITTLE ANIMATION IS DISPLAYED IN SECURITIES MARKET

Stocks Move Perfunctorily and Business Volume Is Unimportant—Some Good-Sized Dealings in Steel

GRANBY A FEATURE

Traders express the opinion that the securities markets will likely move in a perfunctory way until after the turn of the year. Greater activity then is hoped for as a result of the heavy interest and dividend payments.

Stocks at the opening this morning were in light demand. There was relatively more business doing in Steel company than any other issue, but price fluctuations for this security were small. Some gains were made by California Petroleum, American Locomotive, Bethlehem Steel and Southern Pacific.

Granby again was a strong feature of the local market, making a substantial advance during the first few minutes. American Beet Sugar was a weak feature of the New York market. It opened off 1/2 at 50 1/2, declined to 47 1/2 and then made a partial recovery. American Smelting opened unchanged at 72 1/2, advanced a point and then shaded off.

United States Rubber was weak. It opened off 1/4 at 63 1/2 and declined more than a point further. On the local exchange Granby opened up a point at 69 1/2, advanced to 71 and lost part of the gain before midday. North Butte opened unchanged at 33 and rose more than a point before sagging off. Osceola sold ex-dividend of 83 at the opening at 104 compared with last night's closing price of 106.

In the afternoon trading was dull and prices were inclined to sag in the New York market. On the local exchange somewhat higher quotations were recorded for Calumet & Hecla, Allouez, New England Telephone and Superior Copper.

LONDON—On the resumption of business at the stock exchange following the Christmas holidays, the securities markets were irregular with the general carryover in progress. Business was very limited, but a firm undertone prevailed. Peace hopes accounted for steadiness in gilt-edged investments and home rails were firm.

The contango rate on American Railway shares was 6 1/2 per cent, which compares with 6 per cent at the previous settlement. The tone of this group was cheerful, with prices above New York parity. Canadian Pacific strengthened on the earnings and foreigners held well.

Peruvians became buoyant. A demand for copper issues contrasted with heaviness in mines. As compared with heaviness on Tuesday, De Beers at 21 1/4 was 3-16 higher and Rio Tinto at 74 showed a gain of 1/4.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1911 as follows:

	1912	1911
Exchanges	\$27,253,790	\$25,940,177
Exchanges	1,110,705	1,038,856

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$119,274.

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 62 1/2c; Mexican dollars 49c.

LONDON—Bar silver steady 28 1/2d, off 1-16d.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN—Weekly statement of the Bank of Germany shows an increase in cash in hand of 1,288,000 marks.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Clearing and colder tonight; Saturday fair and colder; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Rain or snow, followed by clearing and colder tonight; Saturday fair and colder; high shifting winds becoming northwest late this afternoon. A disturbance which moved in from the central over Michigan and along the Atlantic coast. An area of high pressure over the Rocky mountain districts is producing fair weather with moderately low temperatures in the westerly sections.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 38 1/2 noon 40
Average temperature yesterday, 37 1/4.

IN OTHER CITIES

(Maximum)	
New York	42
Washington	42
Baltimore	42
Philadelphia	42
Pittsburgh	42
St. Louis	42
San Francisco	42

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 7:13 High water, ...
Sun sets 4:18 1:00 a. m., 1:28 p. m.
Length of day, 9:00

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers 2nd	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Amalgamated	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Am B & F Co.	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
Am Beet Sugar	50 1/4	50 1/4	49 3/4	49 3/4
Am Can pf	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4
Am Car Foundry	55 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4
Am Loc	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
Am Smelting	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4
Am Sugar	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4
Am Sugar pf	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4
Am T & T	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4
Am T & T pf	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4
Am T & T pf	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4
Am T & T pf	131 1/4	131 1/4	131 1/4	131 1/4
Baldwin Loco pf	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Balt & Ohio	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Beth Steel	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
Beth Steel pf	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4
B. & O. pf	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4
Cal Petroleum	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
Cal Petroleum pf	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4
Ca Pacific	260 1/4	260 1/4	260 1/4	260 1/4
Ches & Ohio	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4
Chi & West	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Chi M & St P	112 1/4	112 1/4	112 1/4	112 1/4
Chino	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Corn Prod	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4
Corn Prod pf	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4
D. & L. pf	580 1/4	580 1/4	580 1/4	580 1/4
D. & L. pf	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
D. & L. pf	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
Erie 1st pf	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4
Gen Electric	183 1/4	183 1/4	183 1/4	183 1/4
Gen Motor	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
Gen Motor pf	77 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4
Gen Nor	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4
Harvester	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4
Ill Central	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4
Inspiration	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Inter-Met	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Inter-Met pf	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4
Int Pump	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Kaiser Co	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4
Lockwood	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Laclede Gas	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4
Lehigh Valley	166 1/4	166 1/4	166 1/4	166 1/4
L. & N. Co	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4
L. & N. Co pf	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
L. & N. Co pf	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Mam	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
M. & St. L.	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
M. & St. L. pf	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4
Ma Pacific	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
N. E. of Mex 2d pf	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Nat Enameling	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4
Norfolk	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Norfolk & Western	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4
Norfolk & Western	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4
Pennsylvania	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4
Pittsburgh	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Pittsburgh Coal	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4
P. & C. S. L.	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4
Pullman	164 1/4	164 1/4	164 1/4	164 1/4
Ry Steel Spring	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Ry Steel	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
Reading	167 1/4	167 1/4	167 1/4	167 1/4
Republic Steel	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
S. & A. L. pf	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
Sears Roebuck	214 1/4	214 1/4	214 1/4	214 1/4
Southern Pacific	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4
Southern Ry	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Standard Milling	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4
S. L. & S. M. pf	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
Studebaker	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4
Third Ave	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Union Pac	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Union Pac pf	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4
Union Pacific	159 1/4	159 1/4	159 1/4	159 1/4
Utah	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
U. S. Rubber	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4
U. S. Rubber 2nd pf	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4
U. S. Steel	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4
U. S. Steel pf	109 1/4	109 1/4	109 1/4	109 1/4
Woolworth	109 1/4	109 1/4	109 1/4	109 1/4

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

Consols	Money	Advance
Consols	7 1/2	1/4
Consols	7 1/2	1/4
Consols	7 1/2	1/4
Consols	7 1/2	1/4
Consols	7 1/2	1/4
Consols	7 1/2	1/4
Consols	7 1/2	1/4
Consols	7 1/2	1/4
Consols	7 1/2	1/4
Consols	7 1/2	1/4

DETROIT TERMINAL RAILWAY

DETROIT—Grand Trunk has applied to the Michigan railroad commission for permission to double track portions of the outer belt line, known as Detroit Terminal Railway, of which the Grand Trunk owns half, Michigan Central one quarter, and Lake Shore one quarter. The belt is operated jointly. Improvements will cost upward of \$1,000,000.

PENNSYLVANIA CRUDE OIL

PITTSBURGH—Pennsylvania crude oil, according to talk in the oil fields, may go to \$2.50 a barrel on the present upward movement. Consumption is increasing at rate of 15,000,000 barrels more than is being produced annually, it is declared. The increased use of oil for fuel is given as the cause for the advance.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—At the metal exchange renewed dullness was shown. Copper unchanged, tin up 1/4c. Quotations are: Copper, spot to Feb. 7.00@7.17 1/2, tin 30.40@30.60, lead 4.20@4.30, spelter 7.20@7.40.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beets Dec. 9s. 6d., Jan. 9s. 10 1/2d., May 9s. 10 1/2d.

LOCOMOTIVE ORDERS

PHILADELPHIA—Baldwin Locomotive Works have received an order for 10 heavy locomotives from Lehigh Valley.

SHORTENING OF THE B. & O. LINE

BALTIMORE—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. has nearly completed its plans for a material shortening of its line between Baltimore and Washington. It is estimated that something like seven minutes will be cut off the running time of express trains between the two cities. Such a plan has been under consideration ever since the building of the Belt Line tunnel, but until this year little was done.

In brief, the railroad company's plan seems to be to build new tracks for the use of express trains from a point north of Landsdowne in Baltimore county to a point at or near Hanover in Howard county, the new links to be about six miles long. It will leave out Relay, and the long curve at that place. Likewise the big curve in the vicinity of Landsdowne will be eliminated.

DIVIDENDS

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.

Tri Mountain Mining Company declared a dividend of \$3 a share, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 28.

Northern Pacific declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 9.

Manchester Traction Light & Power Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 1.

The National Fireproofing Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 4.

United Dry Goods Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 24.

The Pennsylvania Lighting Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 1.

Baltic Mining Company declared a dividend of \$7 a share. The dividend declared last December was \$5. The present dividend is payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 28.

The directors of the Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Jan. 3.

Merchants National Bank of New York has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable Jan. 2, to stock of record Dec. 26. This is an increase from the previous semi-annual rate of 3 1/2 per cent.

The Bush Terminal Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on its preferred stock and of 2 per cent on its common stock. The preferred is payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 31 and the common is payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Dec. 31.

The Associated Merchants Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent and an extra dividend of 1/4 per cent on its first preferred stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 1/4 per cent on its second preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Jan. 8.

POPE COMPANY INCORPORATION

Directors of the Pope Manufacturing Company have voted to proceed at once with the incorporation of the company under Massachusetts laws. Papers applying for a Massachusetts charter will be filed with the state authorities some time today.

While this plan has been under discussion for some months, its actual initiation has been delayed until now because of various legal technicalities.

Incorporation in Massachusetts is a fitting recognition of the fact that the predominant ownership is in this state. The company is now organized under Connecticut laws.

Stockholders will shortly be offered the privilege of exchanging their Connecticut stock for shares of the Massachusetts corporation on a share for share basis. Temporary receipts will probably be issued pending the engraving of the final certificates.

As a tax-exempt issue the preferred, now selling at 74, and paying 6 per cent dividends is selling actually lower than at the first of the year. The common has recently had some advance to its present quotation of 34 in anticipation of the present move.

Present capital stock is \$5,080,000 and will be unchanged by incorporation in this state. The Pope Company is one of several important industrial which have within a comparatively few months sought the advantages of Massachusetts laws.

CANADIAN GAS COMPANIES

OTTAWA—Ottawa Gas Company and Ottawa Electric Company are seeking authority to increase stock, the former to \$2,000,000 and the latter to \$3,000,000. It is feared that growth of municipal ownership in Canada, especially in the province of Ontario, is likely to make it increasingly difficult for corporations, operating under municipal franchises, to obtain legislation of this sort.

NEW YORK BANK CALL

ALBANY—Call has been issued for the statement of the condition of state banks and trust companies as of Dec. 26.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adventure	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Almeek	330	330	330	330
Algonquin	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Allouez	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4
Am Ag Chem pf	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Amalgamated	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4
Am Pneumatic	4	4	4	4
Am Pneumatic pf	22	22	22	22
Am Sugar	117 1/4	118	117 1/4	117 1/4
American Tel	140 1/4	141	140 1/4	140 1/4
Meridian Zinc	29	29	29	29
Am Woolen pf	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4
Marconia	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4
Tric Com	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Boston & Albany	213	213	213	213
Boston & Corbin	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Boston Elevator	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4
Butte & Sup	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Calumet & Ariz	70 1/4	71	70 1/4	70 1/4
Calumet & Hecla	530	538	530	535
Centennial	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	18
Chino	45	45	44 1/4	44 1/2
Copper Range	50 1/2	50	50 1/2	51 1/4
East Boston	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14 1/4
East Butte	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Easton Elec	281	284	281	284
Easton Trol	275	275	275	275
General Elec	184	184	184	184
Mineral	69 1/2	71	69	69
North Cananea	9 1/4	9 1/4	8 1/4	9 1/4
North Pitt	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Neocok	23 1/2	24 1/4	23 1/2	24 1/4
Northern	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Royale	32	33	32	32 1/4
St. Lawrence	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
San Valley	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
St. Lawrence	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
St. Elie	18	18	18	18
St. El pf	76	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
St. El pf	95	95	95	95
St. El pf	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
St. El pf	60	61	60	60 1/4
St. El pf	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
St. El pf	154	155 1/2	153 1/4	155 1/2
St. El pf	154	155 1/2	153 1/4	155 1/2
St. El pf	33	34	33	33 1/2
St. El pf	123	129	129	129
St. El pf	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
St. El pf	3	3	2 1/2	3
St. El pf	174	174	174	174
St. El pf	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
St. El pf	53 1/4	54	53 1/4	54
St. El pf	104	104	104	104
St. El pf	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
St. El pf	155	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
St. El pf	78 1/2	79	78 1/2	79
St. El pf	21 1/2	21	21	21
St. El pf	4	4	4	4
St. El pf	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
St. El pf	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
St. El pf	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
St. El pf	35	40	38	39 1/4
St. El pf	108	108	108	108
St. El pf	35	35	35	35
St. El pf	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
St. El pf	183	183	183	183
St. El pf	49	49	49	49
St. El pf	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
St. El pf	43	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
St. El pf	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4
St. El pf	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
St. El pf	109 1/4	109 1/4	109 1/4	109 1/4
St. El pf	2	2	2	2
St. El pf	80	80	80	80
St. El pf	69	69	69	69
St. El pf	69	69	69	69

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

RAILWAY OFFICIALS' OPINIONS ON SOME LEADING QUESTIONS

Discuss Business Outlook for 1913 and Give Ideas as to How to Regulate Wages and Increase Operating Efficiency of the Roads

A large number of railway presidents and vice-presidents discuss the business outlook for 1913, the question of the creation of a commission to regulate the wages of railway employees, the methods that should be adopted to increase the safety of railway transportation and the question of the adequacy of railway facilities in statements which they have given to the Railway Age Gazette.

Most of the railway officers express optimism regarding the business outlook for the railways in the calendar year 1913. W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central lines, says: "I regard as very good the business prospects of the railways for the year 1913." B. L. Winchell, president of the Frisco lines, thinks the tonnage in sight and the momentum of business will carry the railways along to the close of the present fiscal year, that is, until June 30 next. "Conditions thereafter," says Mr. Winchell, "will somewhat depend upon the outcome of the prospects for the 1913 crops. But with normal crop conditions the entire calendar year 1913 ought to be good."

Julius Kruttschnitt, director of maintenance and operation of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, says: "Business is good at the present time; conditions are good, but it is difficult to forecast business conditions for the entire calendar year 1913. We feel hopeful." W. W. Finley, president of the Southern, writes that "conditions surrounding the principal industries of the Southeast, including the cotton mill industry, iron and steel, lumbering and wood-working industries, are generally favorable and the outlook for the immediate future is good." H. U. Mudge, president of the Rock Island lines, says that "business will certainly be good unless the activities of the new Congress should be such as to frighten those engaged in industrial development."

Fairfax Harrison, president of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, says: "The prospects are for a large volume of traffic on the railways in the middle west during 1913, with revenues largely consumed by expenses. In comparison with the first six months of 1912 there will probably be an increase in net also, but it will not indicate prosperity of the railways, but rather comparison with the abnormal conditions created by the severe winter of 1912." Similar in tone is the expression of Frederic A. Delano, receiver of the Wabash, who says that "there are a good many items of deferred maintenance which will call for considerable expenditures from the first available funds, both in maintenance of equipment and in maintenance of way. I, therefore, don't think," says Mr. Delano, "that the calendar year 1913 is going to produce very brilliant results in net earnings."

F. D. Underwood, president of the Erie, expresses the opinion that the business of the next calendar year will depend chiefly on the crops next year. George W. Stevens, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio; George T. Nicholson, vice-president of the Santa Fe; J. F. Holden, vice-president of the Kansas City Southern; L. E. Johnson, president of the Norfolk & Western; all spoke hopefully. W. A. Garrett, vice-president of the Chicago Great Western; W. L. Park, vice-president of the Illinois Central; E. J. Pearson, vice-president of the Missouri Pacific; J. Ross Clark, vice-president, San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake; all think the business prospects are good, but believe that developments will depend largely on what is done by Congress and the state legislatures.

Most of the railway officers favor the recommendation made by the board of arbitration that settled the wage controversy between the eastern railways and their employees in favor of public regulation of the wages and working conditions of railway employees. President Harrison of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, President Underwood of the Erie, President Brown of the New York Central, President Johnson of the Norfolk & Western, President Winchell of the Frisco, Director of Maintenance and Operation Kruttschnitt of the Harriman lines, Receiver Delano of the Wabash, Vice-President Park of the Illinois Central, and Vice-President Clark of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake, all express the view that some form of public regulation of the relations of the railways and their employees is necessary to prevent strikes, and thereby protect the interests of the railways, the employees and the public.

Messrs. Harrison, Mudge, Park and some others favor regulation of wages by the interstate commerce commission rather than by an independent board. Mr. Mudge says: "My own view is that the same commission that regulates the freight and passenger rates should also have a hand in settling these demands for increased compensation on the part of employees. I do not think that it is necessary that this arbitration should be compulsory, as I believe neither side would refuse to abide by a decision of such a board." Mr. Underwood says: "A process that will protect the right of the public to uninterrupted transportation and prevent strikes and lockouts should be welcome." Mr. Winchell says: "I said at Peoria last spring that we would yet see the day when neither railway officials nor railway employees would be permitted to allow differences to reach the stage of a strike, and I likened a railway strike to a mutiny at sea. I still have the same opinion."

Mr. Delano says: "The arbitration board has pointed out one very important, yet fundamental fact—that there is in all these labor controversies a large public interest which is not represented. In the case of railroads and other large public-service corporations the public does not always appreciate that in the long run it is vitally interested in every wage dispute."

On the other hand, some of the railway officers oppose the plan for a wage commission. The president of a large western road who withholds his name, expresses the fear that the men appointed to such a commission would be unacquainted with railway affairs. He adds: "The voice of labor is more potent politically; there is always the danger that such a commission would not be impartial; and there is the further difficulty that a commission of this nature would not have the information regarding the railways which is inseparable from a fair disposition of the wage question. It is for this latter reason that I favor the present Erdman act." The president of a large eastern road, who also withholds his name, expresses doubt that such a plan would be considered wise by either the employers or representatives of employees. Several of the writers express doubt in regard to the advisability or feasibility of compulsory arbitration. Mr. Kruttschnitt refers to the Canadian law "creating a board for the settlement of labor disputes, the duty of which is to make public all matter liable to cause trouble between the railways and their employees when they arise, thereby affording the public ample time and opportunity to form an opinion as to their merits."

One of the most interesting of the questions discussed by the contributors to the symposium is what means should be adopted by railway and public authorities and railway employees to reduce railway accidents. President Mudge of the Rock Island lines says: "The action needed to reduce railway accidents is, on the part of railways, to provide all the tried safety devices that their income will permit; to keep this matter of safety before the employees continuously in such a way that they will recognize its importance to themselves as well as to the public. On the part of public authorities, less detail legislation along lines of increasing expenses by additional men on trains and by various devices which do not increase safety, but leaving all of these details of operation to such public commission as may be authorized to handle it, thus putting the matter in the hands of those whose business it is to investigate, instead of having it handled by such a large body as the Congress or the various state legislatures. If the money which it is proposed to expend for additional brakemen, steel cars and various other things now before Congress could be capitalized and expended for block signals and such other devices as really conduce to safety, it would go a long way." President Brown of the New York Central lines says: "To reduce accidents to a minimum, railroads should, as rapidly as possible, install block signals, interlocked switches and other approved safety appliances; thorough and continuous vigilance on the part of railway officers and employees to secure strict observance of signals should be exercised, and prompt and complete investigation of all accidents should be made by proper public authorities." Mr. Kruttschnitt of the Harriman lines says: "To increase the safety of transportation on railways I think we should abolish the use of the word 'unexplained' in connection with accidents, the cause of and individual responsibility for every one of which, whether serious or trivial, should be determined, sparing neither talent, time nor money to do so."

Receiver Delano of the Wabash says: "In my estimation it rarely happens, if ever, that there exists a general shortage of railroad facilities. For four years the railroads have shown enormous surpluses of cars. Orders for cars have diminished and in some years there have actually been more cars destroyed than have been built new. After a succession of such years and a period of general depression, the year 1912, with its abundant crops, taxes railroad facilities to the very limit. Railroads should not be blamed for occasional or spasmodic shortages of equipment." President Underwood of the Erie thinks the shortage of railway facilities is more fancied than real. "Some think," he says, "that railway facilities should be provided by which to move a flood time business, but no plan has yet developed for utilizing such created facilities in time of business recession." President Brown of the New York Central lines says that he does not think there is any very pronounced shortage of railway facilities, because a very large amount of money has been expended since the great congestion of 1907. He adds: "This expenditure must be continued to keep pace with the growth of business, in order to prevent a future shortage of transportation facilities." President Johnson of the Norfolk & Western says: "There is a real shortage of railway facilities. In my opinion the thing most needed in order to remedy the situation is to allow the railway companies to advance their rates." President Finley of the Southern says: "Railway facilities in the southeastern states are, on the whole,

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY ENJOYS RECORD EARNINGS

NEW YORK—Earnings of the Central Leather Company for the year ending Dec. 31, next, it is believed, will be the best in the company's history. Those in touch with the company's affairs admit that business during the last three years had been "very satisfactory," and this may be taken to mean that earnings are fully as large, or larger, than in the quarter ended Sept. 30, last. For the first nine months of this year Central Leather's net income amounted to \$5,333,083, the third quarter showing \$2,127,725, so that the income for the 12 months should be in the neighborhood of \$7,500,000, compared with \$6,882,303 in 1909, the best previous year.

For the payment of interest and other charges, depreciation, appropriations and preferred dividends the sum of about \$4,400,000 will be required, so that the net surplus for the year's operations applicable to common dividends is likely to be slightly over \$3,000,000, or a little above 8 per cent on the \$39,701,031 common stock outstanding. This surplus would compare with a deficit of \$2,035,748 reported in 1911, after preferred dividend payments, and with a surplus of \$2,503,095 in 1909.

Conditions in the industry have improved steadily throughout the current year. Prices were advanced considerably during the summer and are now appreciably higher than they were at the same time last year. The possibility of tariff reduction next spring, it is proposed, is more likely to benefit than to harm the profits of leather companies. The present duty on sole leather is only 5 per cent, while the duties on certain woods and other materials used in tanning are a good deal higher. The taking off of the 5 per cent on the finished product might reduce earnings slightly, but should the tax on the raw material be also cut, it would more than offset this loss.

Notwithstanding the increase shown this year in the profits applicable to Central Leather's common stock, quotations on this issue have shown little change for some months and the closing quotation Saturday, 20, was 4½% lower than the high point of the year reached on Sept. 24, before the last quarterly report was issued. The low point of the year, 10½%, was recorded on Feb. 28, following the publication of the 1911 report, which showed a deficit of over \$2,000,000 for that year.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Thursday was the duller day on New York stock exchange since July 14, 1911, with total sales of only 96,100 shares.

E. T. Lamb, general manager of Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic, has been appointed receiver of the line to succeed L. Schoonmaker and H. M. Atkinson. After Jan. 1 Ohio municipal bonds will be taxable. A result \$30,000,000 worth have been thrown on the market since Sept. 3, when constitutional election was held.

There is a total of 32,104,000 bushels of Canadian grain in storage or in steamship bottoms at present, an unprecedented figure, and nearly double total last year at this time.

Profits of 74 English spinning companies for the 12 months ended Nov. 30 show an average profit on share capital of 12.7 per cent, compared with only 1.6 per cent in 1911.

Certificate of incorporation of Kansas City Stock Yards Company of Maine was filed Thursday at Augusta, Me. Authorized capital of new company is \$11,500,000. It will take over Missouri company of the same name.

Cheney Bros., the Connecticut silk manufacturers, are now employing 4500 operators, compared with 2700 in 1909. Cheney Bros. is the largest silk mill in world, and is the only concern that carries manufacture of silk through all different processes, from raw silk to the finished product.

Cleveland Hardware Company has increased stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000, divided into \$1,000,000 common and \$500,000 preferred. Present holders will receive 50 per cent common stock dividend and will be entitled to purchase new preferred at par to extent of 20 per cent of holdings of old and new common stock.

The November statement of the Canadian chartered banks shows that the note circulation rose from \$110,896,877 on Oct. 31 to \$115,473,098 on Nov. 30, and the call loans outside Canada from \$101,186,983 to \$111,812,858. Such an expansion of the bank note issues in November has never been seen in recent years.

George M. Reynolds, president of Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago, says regarding the Pujo investigation: "Publicity is a good thing. Bankers often forget that they are simply custodians of public money. This Pujo investigation is not getting at the real facts. It does not go beyond superficial evidence."

adequate for handling promptly a normal volume of traffic. Future increases in traffic and any shortage of facilities that may occur will, I have no doubt, be handled by the taking care of 'pinch' points and by supplying any deficiency of equipment."

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 27)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Chicago, Ill.—C. J. Bollman of Sels Schwab & Co.; Essex, Mass.—John Putnam of A. A. Putnam & Son, friends.

Elmira, N. Y.—M. H. Friendly of Friendly Shoe Co.; U. S. Prince of Prince Shoe Co.; Essex, Mass.—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—B. Schutman; Essex, Mass.—L. L. Hamberger of Hamberger Bros.; Copley Plaza, Boston, Mass.—O. C. M. Dederich of Simmons B. & S. Co.; 173 Lincoln st.

New York, N. Y.—O. F. Hummel of Hummel & Co.; Essex, Mass.—Mr. Kendall of Lippincott & Co.; friends.

Sumter, S. C.—C. F. Leach of Witherspoon Bros. Shoe Mfg. Co.; Lynn.

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LEATHER BUYERS

WESTERN UNION'S BUSINESS GROWTH REMARKABLY GOOD

With nearly half of its fiscal year elapsed Western Union's gross business has been running at a rate to promise a total income for the 12 months to June 30 next of between \$45,000,000 and \$46,000,000.

This contrasts with \$41,661,000 for the year to June 30 last, and \$35,478,000 in the 1911 year. In 1909, when American Telephone inherited the management of Western Union, its gross income was only \$30,541,000, so that realization of \$45,000,000 income for the 1913 year would mean a gain of \$15,000,000, or 50 per cent in four years a record which is so striking as to show clearly the practical need and value of the various new classes of service introduced by the present administration.

There have been reiterated rumors, that the so-called "day letter" service of Western Union was interfering with and impairing its regular service. The facts of the case are that Western Union's business in all branches has increased steadily. The full rate service has been in operation for 50 years. Its value and utility are thoroughly understood. The night letter is less than three years old; the day letter less than two years old. And yet it is interesting to note that the percentage of increase in full rate business is now equal to the percentage of gain in day letters and night letters.

Considering the newness and novelty of the day and night letter it would not be surprising if they were showing gains of 10 per cent to 15 per cent, while the regular business was making increases of 3 per cent to 5 per cent. Further than that the bulk of gross in day and night letters is so very much smaller than the regular service that any increase at all in these newer classes of service makes a much larger percentage of gain.

The broad fact is that the regular business has felt the stimulus which has come from the advent of the day and night letter. The new services have acted as feeders for the full rate business and at the same time have not interfered with it, because a full rate message always has the right of way, while the day and night letters are deferred messages, transmitted when there is no regular business going over the wires.

Western Union gains have been holding up steadily week by week and if there is recession in general business the big telephone company has yet to feel it. It is understood that the receipts for the first two weeks of December, as measured by reports from some of the principal cities, disclose a continuance of the satisfactory expansion in gross results.

IMPROVEMENT AT STEEL PLANTS

PITTSBURGH—Although the amount of extensions and enlargements of capacity by steel manufacturers in Pittsburgh during 1912 has been large, the improvements actually completed during the year have been comparatively small. Most of the extensive work now under way was not started until after the present active business season had begun and much of it will not be completed before the latter part of the spring. The vast improvements at the plants of the Pittsburgh Steel Company will not be completed before early next summer.

The Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Company will not have its new Midland works in operation before early spring. The Carnegie Steel Company has no hope of having its vast new works at Braddock available before next April. The Youngstown companies are in about the same shape, so that there is practically little real benefit from the year's work possible before the new year is well on its way.

These big improvement projects are nearly all designed to increase the production of raw steel. Such plants are the slowest to be built. Were the improvements more in the finished mills the result would have been very different in the year's showing.

RAILROADS AND THE STUDENTS

During the return of students from eastern colleges to the West in the last 10 days, Boston & Albany operated 93 extra sleeping cars, including 55 to Chicago and nine to St. Louis.

The largest number operated on one day was 22 extras on Dec. 18; 20 were run Dec. 19. Regular movement of sleeping cars to the West over Boston & Albany is 10 daily. During the period in question the road also operated, to Albany and New York, 40 extra parlor cars.

BIG BAR MILL OUTPUT
SHARON, Pa.—The world's record for bar mill production was broken, Tuesday, at 14 and 15-inch mills of Republic Iron & Steel Co., in Lansingville, when 698,000 pounds of finished product was turned out within 10 hours. The mill has been in commission about a year, and has been showing remarkable output records.

OUTPUT OF FLOUR
MINNEAPOLIS—The Northwestern Miller makes the output of flour at the principal centers last week 398,585 barrels against 403,960 in the previous week and 303,380 last year.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS OF SUBMARINE SIGNAL COMPANY

Last Four Years Have Witnessed Remarkable Development and Expansion of Business — Company Still Turning Earnings Into Property Improvement

To understand the progress made by the Submarine Signal Company it is necessary to go back to the beginning of 1908. Up to that time even the physics of submarine signaling were not understood. It was necessary, therefore, to work out the principles covering the science of sound under water and to develop the apparatus at the same time. It was necessary also to revise and standardize all apparatus developed prior to 1908. The difficulty, therefore, of turning submarine signaling into a commercial enterprise has been great.

The introduction of submarine signaling to the shipping world and to the governments has been equally difficult. The company has had to overcome the skepticism with which every new invention is received. Governments did not wish to install bells until ships were equipped with the receiving apparatus, and shipowners did not wish to install receiving apparatus until they could get efficient bell service. Moreover, governments were reluctant to institute aids to navigation which helped only ships, equipped and did not help all ships indiscriminately. Again, to make the application at all universal it was necessary to induce not one but many governments to install signaling stations.

Equally important, of course, has been the development of an efficient organization both here and abroad to care for the business, including an efficient force for installation and maintenance.

The successful way in which these problems have been solved may be judged by the expansion of the business during the past four years. At the close of 1908 there were equipped and on order to be equipped, 412 ships. In 1909 the total stood at 581, in 1910 719 and in 1911 865, an increase in the four years of 453 ships, or 110 per cent. To date the number has been increased to 971 and a number of important orders are pending. The total equipments include apparatus rented, apparatus sold and apparatus on trial. The development is shown precisely by the following figures:

Apparatus rented.....	1911	1910	1909	1908
Apparatus sold	128	113	63	26
Apparatus lent or on trial	58	71	93	110
Total	865	719	581	412

It is interesting to note that in 1908 there were 110 trial or lent installations. Today, despite the 122 per cent growth in ships equipped in the interim, the number of lent or trial orders has been reduced to 48 and only 13 of these are on trial. It is strong evidence of the passing of the apparatus from the experimental stage to that of a tried and accepted utility.

The number of signal stations show a steady increase. At the close of 1908 there were 80 stations and today there are 146 including relief lightships and seven stations on order. Bells are sending out their warnings in the United States, England, Ireland, Germany, Canada, France, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Netherlands, China, Japan, Portugal, Belgium, Russia, Uruguay and Southwest Africa.

What remains to be accomplished is the extension of the bell system and the development of intership communication for surface vessels. By scientific experimentation and the process of elimination it is felt reasonably sure that the latter is now an accomplished fact.

Although there have been many patents taken out on submarine signaling in the past 10 years, competing companies have been slow to enter the field and although the Boston company was incorporated 12 years ago only one competing company of importance has made its appearance. An English company has put an apparatus on the market but up to the present time has exchanged approximately only a dozen ships so that the field is still comparatively uncompetitive. A New York company has recently been incorporated but is not yet in the market.

The annual statement of the Submarine Signal Company will be issued in January, but as the company is still pursuing its policy of turning revenue into development of the business and the perfection of the apparatus, no accumulation of surplus will be shown.

ELEVATED LINES OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO—Underlying companies of the Chicago Elevated railways have very little stock outside of the parent company's ownership

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

RAILWAY STRIKE IN BRITAIN WAS BEGUN DESPITE LEADERS

North Eastern Men Pinned Faith on Innocence of Convicted Engine-Driver and Forced Conflict in Which Home Secretary Intervened and Granted Inquiry

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The strike of the workers on the North Eastern Railway is an additional indication of the unrest in the labor world in general and in particular.

Anyone who knows anything of the conditions under which the workers live, must know that the accusation that they are in a hurry to strike is as untenable as the accusation that suffragettes like the notoriety of forcible feeding. When the balancing of the family budget is so nice an operation that there can be no margin, men who go on strike do so with a full realization of the hardships to be endured.

It is quite true that the introduction of syndicalism has produced a greater willingness to strike. It has, however, produced it not because strikers enjoy the privations any the more, but because syndicalism has, rightly or wrongly, impregnated them with a broader sense of the possibilities of what is termed direct action, as opposed to Parliamentary action. The terrors of privation and hunger seem less terrible when endured by a body of people, instead of an individual. The individual is the flotsam of a social struggle, drifting unnoticed from town to city; a whole street, or a whole district, grimly undertaking to endure, for the sake of a principle, binds together all those engaged in the effort into a unity of thought and action which is the motive of syndicalism to perpetuate.

Rank and File Defy

The railway strike would probably have been impossible before the days of syndicalism. The workers would scarcely have come out because of injustice to an individual. Today, there has been no question about their immediate action. What has characterized the present strike is the fact that, like all recent strikes, it has been a struggle undertaken by the rank and file in defiance of their leaders.

The question of the innocence or guilt of the driver whose reduction led to the outbreak, remains to be settled. To represent the action of his fellow workers, however, as a strike for the right to drink, is one of those things which are so unfair that it is bound to have an opposite effect to that intended. The North Eastern men who have come out on strike have come out because they en-

tirely disbelieved that the man had been guilty of the fault attributed to him.

He was charged, not only with drunkenness, but with foul language and assaulting the police. The magistrates dismissed the last two accusations, and found him guilty on the first. He himself entirely disputed this finding, but he did not appeal against it, probably for the all-sufficient reason that an engine driver is not the only person who hesitates upon embarking on an appeal to the courts. The man had behind him a record of 40 years service to the company without any blemish, and it is impossible to set aside this in judging the case.

Inquiry Was Promised

The home secretary promised to undertake an independent inquiry, and the men themselves undertook to abide by the result of an impartial inquiry. The heat, however, which has been imported into the discussion, the violence of the accusations which have been hurled against the men, some with justice, some without any justification at all, cannot have tended to improve the situation, and what should have been an incident quietly settled, may yet prove to have aroused passions which it is easier to inspire than to allay.

There is no doubt that the habit of breaking agreements exactly when it suits one party, is a form of procedure which cannot be indefinitely continued. It is really nothing but a form of anarchy, which can only be justified on the basis that it is better to cause a disruption of the social system than to attempt gradually to adjust it. That is something like the syndicalist position. The Daily Herald, one of the advanced papers, summed up the situation in the words:

"This is another rank and file strike, and as a rank and file paper we are bound to support it. Win or lose, we are with the workers every time against their masters and against their 'leaders.' Here is no question of right or wrong; so long as they are fighting capitalism the workers are always right."

The position here taken up is frankly anarchist, and it is towards anarchy that the present economic situation is drifting. What the situation undoubtedly requires is what every situation requires, an application to existing conditions of principle. That, however, is exactly what, in the present temper of things, it is difficult for either side to accept.

SCOTCH PATRIOTISM SEEN BROAD AS BRITISH EMPIRE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—As chairman at the two hundred and forty-eighth annual festival dinner of the Royal Scottish Corporation which took place recently in London, Mr. Balfour made an interesting speech on national and imperial patriotism, especially as evidenced in Scotland.

Speaking of the corporation itself, Mr. Balfour said they dated from the time when the crown of Scotland and the crown of England were first placed on the same head. "We date," he said, "from the time when the union was begun and legally brought to its full perfection, little more than two centuries ago, the union which has been growing in strength and bearing every day by day better fruits since those early days in which it was begun."

Scotland and England, Mr. Balfour said, had always had much in common which should have bound them together, but by an unfortunate fate for centuries they had drifted apart.

"Whatever England did, Scotland from the very necessities of her then political situation, did the opposite," he remarked amidst laughter, and this antagonism had persisted for many years after the union. The fusion, however, was bound to come and it did come.

The Scotchman of those days in England labored under many difficulties. Although he spoke the same language he

did not speak it with the same accent and Scotchmen had this to overcome and it was not a small difficulty, but a very great difficulty. It had, however, like many other difficulties and antagonisms been entirely overcome—some of the greatest debaters in the House of Commons in the eighteenth century had been Scotchmen—and the welding in the furnace could not be unloosened and what had been joined together could not be separated.

Speaking of the present relations between the two countries, Mr. Balfour said that he thought Scotland had set the example of "an intense and ardent patriotism for a part which only enlarges and strengthens patriotism for the whole. We Scotchmen," continued Mr. Balfour, "have seen how absolutely to recognize the principle of nationality and the consciousness of a separate history with that patriotism, not more ardent indeed but larger in its scope, which includes Great Britain, and not Great Britain only but the whole empire of which we are citizens." This was the true patriotism, the true national spirit and they must look for it in all the colonies and dependencies.

"Let us only ask them," he said, "to follow the example of Scotland, and to cultivate that feeling of nationality for themselves, the Canadian for Canada, the Australian for Australia, but all for the British empire."

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA AGAIN BENEFITS BY GIFT

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India—The Calcutta University has become the recipient of a further munificent gift of Rs.750,000, in addition to the sum of Rs.700,000 only lately received in cash and landed property for the furtherance of education.

In each case the donor is T. Palit, a wealthy barrister who, subject to a life interest in the sums named, leaves the trust which has been formed to deal with the moneys, free to administer them.

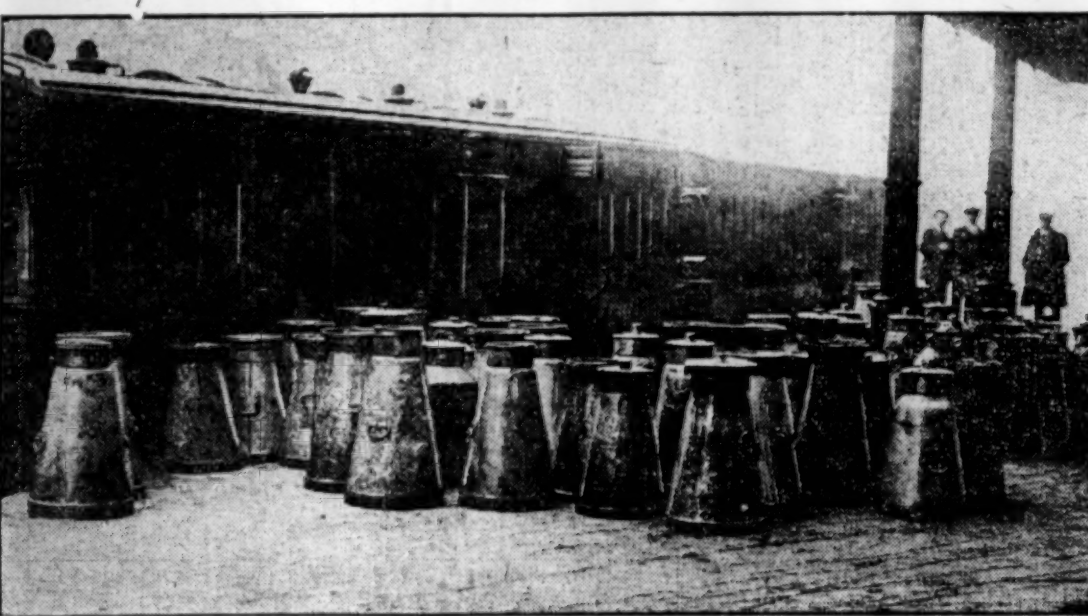
The only exception to this is a stipulation that Rs.100,000 shall be set aside for the foundation of a scholarship to be awarded to a distinguished undergraduate of high character, with a view to enabling him to proceed to some foreign university for the purpose of advanced study and research in some special branch of knowledge.

COTTON FOUND IN EGYPT IS PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)
MANCHESTER, England—Sir Charles Macara, president of the International Cotton Federation, is understood to have received a letter from Arno Schmidt, the secretary of the federation, who has been carrying on an investigation in lower Egypt, in which the latter points out that cotton of excellent quality, and stronger than the celebrated aff of the delta, is growing near Tokar, some 50 miles to the south of Suakin. The quantity hitherto produced is small, but Mr. Schmidt sees no reason why it should not be increased.

RADIUM RAISES LAND VALUE
(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—A rich deposit of radium ore has been discovered near Salsburg Kopf. The news of the discovery caused the land to rise immediately to seven times its value, and to be purchased by a firm for exploitation.

TIE-UP OF LINES INDICATE LABOR UNREST



Milk cans at Newcastle, which were delayed in transit by stoppage of the railway traffic due to the strike

DREADNOUGHT GIFTS LOUDLY CHEERED IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Canada's Offer of Three Warships and Battleship Presented by Federated Malay States Welcomed

NOTE OF DISSENT

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER—To find the House of Commons in almost complete accord, to find the opposition cheering government speakers and ministerialists cheering opposition speakers, to find the prime minister heartily endorsing the words of the leader of the opposition and vice versa, is a condition of things so rare as to call for special note. Yet this happened some days ago, and the occasion was a question put by Bonar Law to the prime minister which had for its object "to secure for the House a suitable opportunity for expressing its deep appreciation of the public spirit and patriotism displayed by the dominions in contributing to the imperial service."

Bonar Law was cheered loudly from all parts of the House, and the same impartiality characterized the applause which greeted Mr. Asquith, when he said in reply that it was both the desire and duty of the House of Commons to give authoritative expression to "the universal feeling of warm appreciation and heartfelt gratitude" aroused in the mother country by the splendid patriotism and liberality displayed by his majesty's overseas possessions.

He then explained that the government were of opinion that it would be "more respectful" to the Canadian people if action on the part of the House was deferred until Mr. Borden's proposal had been considered by the Canadian Parliament. There was more cheering, and here the matter might have dropped had not Mr. Keir Hardie interjected a question.

Mr. Hardie wanted to know if the government would try to find out how far the labor organizations of Canada were in agreement with the Canadian government. The whole House moved uneasily with suppressed disapproval, and on Mr. Asquith's curtly replying that that was entirely a matter for the Canadian Parliament, broke out once more into loud applause.

Sister Dominions Praise Canada's Gift Though Gen. Hertzog Has Critical Word

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The opinion of the other colonies upon Canada's offer of three dreadnoughts to the royal navy is for the most part favorable and even enthusiastic, though in South Africa there is a considerable upthrust of the party spirit.

Speaking at Grahamstown, General Botha, the South African premier, emphasized the fact that it would be foolish to make a party question of the navy, a subject which required conferences between the overseas dominions and the admiralty and the imperial government. Both he and his colleagues were fully awake to South Africa's responsibilities in this direction just as they had been in regard to the defense of the country on land.

General Hertzog, minister of justice, however, speaking in the Rustenburg district, declared that he believed in imperialism only so far as it benefited South Africa. Wherever it was at variance with the interests of South Africa he opposed it. Referring to the navy, General Hertzog said that South Africans were always prepared to fulfill their obligations, but they should not allow themselves to be influenced by sentiment or jealousy. Because the Malay states had given a dreadnought it was ridiculous to say that South Africa must also give one.

Sir Thomas Smartt in a speech at Grahamstown, absolutely denied that he had raised the paramount supremacy of the British navy as a party question. Was South Africa, with her wealth and resources, he asked, to stand idly by? They must act now and show the powers who were building up fleets that they were going to compete not with Great Britain alone but with the daughter nations of the empire.

In New Zealand Mr. Massey, the prime minister, speaking at Lawrence (South Island), said that Canada's naval proposals were simply splendid. She had risen to the occasion in a magnificent manner. New Zealand's contribution to the imperial navy insured the presence of certain warships, but these were not fighting ships as compared with battleships, and if more money for naval defense was necessary he was certain that the New Zealanders would respond worthily to the call.

Federated Malay States Presenting Dreadnought Win Grateful Tribute

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—At the Straits Settlements dinner held at the Metropole recently, Mr. Harcourt, in a speech on the great awakening of imperial responsibilities, said that it was impossible to omit a tribute of national gratitude to the splendid action of the rulers and council of the Federated Malay States in the gift of a dreadnought, the Malaya, to the imperial navy.

The Federated Malay States are in no way possessors of the British crown, explained the colonial secretary, their rulers and people are not even British subjects, but they have invited and accepted British advice in matters of administration outside of religion. Their foreign relations are subject to the control of Great Britain, and so much have they appreciated the value of their connection with the empire that quite voluntarily they had proposed the gift, prompted by no local fears of their own, but as a testimony of the value to themselves of British supremacy on the sea.

Mr. Harcourt disposed of the statements which have been made that the gift had been pressed or proposed from England. He emphatically denied them. It had been the wish of the whole council—rulers, officials, and non-officials, to take the step, and neither he nor any member of the British government had taken the least share of its promotion or inception.

The further statement which had been made that the cost of the Malaya would impose an added burden upon the native population of the states was due to an entire ignorance of the financial circumstances of these territories. The taxation of the native races was almost nil, asserted Mr. Harcourt, a large part of their revenue being derived from export duties on rubber and tea.

German Authority Sees His Country's Activity Welding British Empire

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—Captain Persius, the well-known German naval writer, drew public attention recently to the proposed gift of dreadnoughts by Canada to Great Britain. Captain Persius' article, which appeared in the Berliner Tageblatt, points out that nothing could have been more calculated to weld the British empire closer together than an over-hasty strengthening of the German navy. The dominions stand for peace. The extravagances of European militarism have no attractions for them. Their voice will always be heard in favor of peace and of a decrease of armaments. It must be hoped, continues the writer, that the German government will perceive into what a dangerous channel it steered when it allowed the naval party to take it in tow.

WU-CHANG DENS CLOSED

(Special to the Monitor)
WU-CHANG, China—Every opium shop in Wu-chang has been closed, and opium can now only be obtained at the government depot.

GOVERNMENT COSTLY IN SO. AFRICAN UNION SAYS MR. MERRIMAN

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPETOWN, S. Africa—Mr. Merriman at a complimentary dinner given to him at Worcester said that when the act of union was passed, people, and he among them, thought, that as the Cape was the oldest community its policy was going to prevail. It appeared, however, that the Transvaal had swallowed up the Cape entirely, and found it agreed with it remarkably well.

None recommended union more than he did in the expectation that it would promote economy. That had been a sad mistake. The last estimates revealed a considerable deficit. In many ways they were the most expensively governed country in the world. One man in every six was receiving government pay in some form or other. People were mad about passing laws, but every law meant somebody to "see it was carried out. Upon the whole, however, so far as legislation was concerned, they had made a good beginning."

Mr. Merriman hinted there were too many speeches made nowadays, and that some of them had unfortunately drifted into personalities. He also thought they were in some danger of running the party business to extremes. When he founded the South African party he laid down three cardinal principles for its guidance: clean government, economical administration, and sound parliamentary control.

Parliament and not the caucus must govern the country, and government by caucus was the greatest danger they had to avoid. They had also to avoid piling up debt. Borrowing meant a mortgage in landed property. The only way to develop the country was to put the money made out of it back into it again.

DIRECT SINGLE RATE EXPECTED TO HELP SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—An important change is likely to take place in the system of rating property in this city, if one may judge from remarks made by the lord mayor recently.

The method now in force provides for a rating of one shilling and ninepence in the pound on the unimproved value. The 1s. 9d. rate yields £226,000, and the penny rate £100,000. The lord mayor finds that this £326,000 is not sufficient to meet the city requirements, and in his policy speech he announced his intention of abolishing this dual system of rating for a straight out single rate on the unimproved value of fourpence in the pound, estimated to yield £400,000 per annum. The unimproved capital value of land within the city boundary is about £24,000,000, and of the improvements thereon £25,000,000.

This alteration will have the effect of bringing about a great improvement in the city, because a landowner who is progressive enough to build to modern requirements will not be penalized for his industry; and the non-progressive landowner and speculator will be forced to take steps to bring the land into its full productive value.

LIEUT. DAHLBECK REACHES GOAL

(Special to the Monitor)
STOCKHOLM, Sweden—Lieutenant Dahlbeck, the Swedish aviator, has for some time been anxious to fly from Copenhagen to Stockholm. For various reasons he has, until quite recently, been unable to accomplish his object. At last, however, although contending with considerable difficulties, he has successfully flown from the Danish capital to Stockholm.

PERSIA COMMITTEE SEES COMING COUP D'ETAT AT TEHRAN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In view of the statement made by the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons recently, on the subject of Persia, a letter signed by the chairman and others of the Persia committee has been sent to the Times.

In the letter it is pointed out that certain interested parties are engaged in bringing about a coup d'etat in Persia which, if successful, would result in the present constitutional government being replaced by an absolutist regime, the strings of which would be held in St. Petersburg.

The letter further declares that Sir Edward Grey appears to think that there is some confusion in this country between Saad-ed-Dowleh and Salar-ed-Dowleh, brother of the former Shah, and at present fighting against the Persian government, or with Shuja-ed-Dowleh, the oppressor of Tabriz. Saad-ed-Dowleh, the letter points out, was exiled by the constitutional government together with Amir Bahadur and others, and was not included in a subsequent amnesty owing to the very pronounced reactionary views he holds.

The apprehensions felt in England, are, it is said, due to the fact that Saad-ed-Dowleh has been actively engaged in preparing for the return of Muhammed Ali, the former Shah, and it is clearly understood in Persia that if he returns it will be to assume the post of regent.

The writers of the letter further state that although the National Assembly was dispersed during those times when ultimately were despatched by Russia to Persia in connection with the Shuster case, the cabinet is practically the same, and the present regent is the regent elected by the Assembly. The cabinet have not the power to alter the constitution or to elect a new regent, added to which, the present regent has never yet declared that he does not intend to return to Persia again.

In conclusion the letter points out that "if our (the British) government be engaged in encouraging the Persian government to take this or that course, surely its advice should consist in exhorting them to summon the Majlis without delay in accordance with the fundamental laws of the constitution. If Persia is retaining any vestige of independence the Majlis must obviously be kept in being."

"We know that in the opinion of many competent observers changes are needed in the functioning of the Persian constitution. If these opinions be shared by our government, there is nothing to prevent such changes being submitted to the Majlis, with whom the power to make them alone rests."

BELGIAN DEFENSE PLANS SET FORTH

(Special to the Monitor)
BRUSSELS, Belgium—M. de Broqueville, the premier, made an interesting statement on the subject of the army reform scheme, in the course of a speech delivered recently. The bill will, he stated, institute general service and one year volunteering. A force of 150,000 men would be maintained as a first-line army for the defense of the fortified positions of the country. This army would, in time of war, be increased to 330,000, the yearly contingent being raised from 19,000 to 33,000.

PLANTATIONS TO BE BOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)
LISBON, Portugal—A group of British capitalists returned to Lisbon after a visit to plantations in the island of Sao Thome. They were accompanied by certain Portuguese officials, and it is stated that they have decided to purchase six large cocoa plantations at a cost of £1,500,000.

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CRUMBLING COUNTRY CHURCHES IN FRANCE SUBJECT OF DEBATE

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—In the Chamber of Deputies recently Maurice Barres, a member of the French Academy, feelingly presented the case of the thousands of country churches throughout France which are being allowed to crumble and disappear.

It was from an artistic point of view that M. Barres urged his case. He spoke of the little gray spires dotting the valleys, and many of the hillside, which contribute their note of dignity and quietude to the landscape, of the religious monuments, many of them belonging to a France long gone by, and he said that owing to the prejudiced ignorance of provincial functionaries France was losing a great treasure of artistic beauty.

M. Barres mentioned a case in which money had been offered to the municipal council by private individuals for the restoration of a monument, but had been refused because one member of that body objected to its acceptance. The remedy proposed by M. Barres to meet the situation consists in permission being granted to the communes to freely subscribe to keep up the churches though not a hint of obligation will be attached to the permission that the attendants at the churches should collect funds separately, and that the state should contribute a sum equal to the total result of one or both of these sources.

Some debate followed upon M. Barres' proposition, but the question was still open at the closing of the sitting. It will probably be raised again in the near future.

NATIVE LABOR FOR TRANSVAAL WILL BE REPATRIATED

(Special to the Monitor)
LISBON, Portugal—An agreement which will have an important effect on the native labor recruited in Mozambique for the Transvaal mines has been signed by the Portuguese minister of the colonies on the one hand and representatives of the Transvaal mines on the other.

According to this half of the salary earned by such natives will be paid every year on their return to Mozambique, instead of, as hitherto, in the Transvaal; and seeing that there are, according to the government estimate, some 60,000 natives recruited yearly in Mozambique for the Transvaal mining industry, and that these receive a salary of £40 for about 10 months' work, the result will be, not only that some £1,200,000 will enter Mozambique every year, but that the natives of Mozambique will be repatriated every year, instead of remaining indefinitely in the Transvaal, as has been the case hitherto.

SOCIALIST TO TOUR IN SOUTH AMERICA

(Special to the Monitor)
MADRID, Spain—The leader of the Spanish Socialists, Senor Pablo Iglesias, will, it has been announced, sail for South America directly the present session of the Cortes closes. The purpose of Senor Iglesias' tour is propaganda work which he hopes to carry on in Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Bolivia and Peru.

GARDEN CITY TO BE PRETTY

(Special to the Monitor)
PETERBOROUGH, Eng.—In the Peterborough Garden City scheme the cottages are to include a hall, sitting room, three bedrooms, bath room, and scullery, and the roads are to be adorned with flowering trees and shrubs and banks of flowers.

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THE HOME FORUM

MUSIC TEACHING ON THE EAST SIDE

A BIT of description of how the theory of music is taught at the settlement music school in the East Side in New York is perhaps rather technical for the non-musical; but even to them it must hint the interesting work that is being done by New York musicians with the children of these regions of the city. The article is in Everybody's, and says that the young people were in fluent practical use of all the machinery of music—an equipment that is rare indeed among professional musicians. They united all the ordinary abilities of the musician with a deliberately trained capacity for "playing by ear," improvisation, musical invention—a capacity that is ordinarily discouraged in young music students, or even forbidden.

There was one exercise typical of the odd way things were done. It went something like a problem in mental arithmetic. Miss Diller would say very rapidly:

"Begin with E flat—a major third up—is the supertonic of—and the sub-

dominant of that—change enharmonically—the result is the leading tone of—whose relative minor is—"

"G sharp," answered the class in instant unison.

Then came melody writing, which is known in the beginners' class. But this sort was more complicated. The class wrote original musical themes; then one was selected at random and a student played it on the piano at sight, improvising an accompaniment and changing the key at request, while a third wrote the whole thing on the blackboard in a sort of musical shorthand as fast as it was played.

Success, happiness and usefulness in this world depend upon one's taking the right attitude toward life.—Hofe Colleigh in Congregationalist.

Freedom's battle once begun... Though baffled oft, is ever won.—Byron.

Newspaper Headlines

"Look out for the Engine when the Bell Rings" is the legend which at crossings in the country admonishes the unwary. An article in the Youths Companion says, "In reading newspapers, beware of the headlines," and goes on to say that not all the newspapers that use bold headings are necessarily bad papers. The words of the editorial often soften the effect of the startling brief phrase in big black type, but the need of the reader is to remember the taste of the headline artist for high seasonings.

The Companion further calls attention to the tendency of headline writers to encourage bad English. The search for the short word and also the need to say much in a few words makes a more than telegraphic brevity the technical aim of the headline writer. Most newspapers leave out all the "A's" and "The's" in headlines and this sometimes makes a "head" as it is called unintelligible at first glance. Fact is cited as an expression used by the head maker for every sort of mutual agreement whether it deserves the dignity of the word compact or the poetry of pact or not.

Bodleian Library at Oxford



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
RADCLIFFE CAMERA, OXFORD

Industrial Instruction

Curiously enough, the universities were the first to introduce practical and technical subjects and now in the great state universities the number of students taking courses designed for culture alone is considerably smaller than the number taking courses related to life work. This movement has extended downward to some degree into the high schools, as is evidenced by the ever increasing number of manual training and domestic economy courses. Commenting also on the large number of children in the United States who do not enter high school, the Philippine Craftsman says that the vast majority of these pupils receive only English, Latin, mathematics, and history—all cultural subjects possessing but little value either in the industrial world or the home.

Then whatever the racket that rages around

Let thy breast never yield to distrust or alarm;

God Himself is enthroned in a peace without bound.

Let His image in thee know as perfect a calm.

—Oriental Poetry.

ONE MASTERPIECE AT A TIME

IT IS said that there is a tendency with oriental lovers of art not to hang a large number of pictures together, but to consider one painting at a time long enough really to understand and appreciate it. The single picture thus becomes a familiar friend, all its subtle values mastered and mastered as art works can only be—namely, in the absence of those distracting differences of style and thought which appear when several pictures are seen at the same time.

The usual art gallery seen as a whole makes an impression much as if one heard a dozen different musical works at the same time. A musical work is just as much a unit as a piece of painting or sculpture. To the composer the various parts of his work fit one another; balance and variety, repetition, echoes of what has gone before and the like, make the work as essentially one thing as a great building or a great picture is. To hear such a work of music one must hear it without interruption, in order not to be confused by other

musical styles. No one would interpolate into a symphony parts of another work, no matter how splendid.

Many people of musical bent even like to leave a concert after they have heard a single great work, in order that the impression may not be overlaid by music of a different sort. But most people go the rounds of a gallery filling the sight with impressions of a hundred different styles of painting and of different objects. They return again and again to the pictures they like best, perhaps, but they rarely spend an hour of quiet observation before the most admired painting or sculpture.

Let one try the method of looking at pictures singly, not allowing himself to pass from one to another, but taking them in a program as carefully chosen as the concert program. He then brings away from his visit to the museum definite impressions and begins to understand something of the art which is so easy to observe superficially and unseeing.

ABLE TO GIVE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GOD'S illimitable, spiritual resources; His loving, ready abundance, and His eternal, unchanging goodness as the Father of man, furnish perpetual assurance of the divinely conferred ability of His children to give as freely as they have received from Him. Still one may hear the expression: "I cannot afford it," when a person is asked to do something that includes a pecuniary sacrifice for the general good of humanity. Indeed this expression is used as an extingisher to prevent any further conversation on the subject. Nevertheless the one who uses it may be abundantly able to help along the good work. Was it not a poor widow whom Jesus commended for giving her all?

When one declares, "I cannot afford it," he has condemned himself by his word. He has denied the power of ever-present Love to help him do his part in the world's benefactions. Such a one declares that he who takes care of the birds of the air and feeds the fishes of the sea cannot out of His untold wealth supply him. The father in the parable said to his son, "All that I have is thine."

We are children of one Father, the King of kings and Lord of lords, therefore whatever the demands may be that are made upon us to forward the establishment of God's kingdom on earth, we are able to meet them through a correct understanding of God.

By this we are not to infer that a person can build a house before he has counted the cost; he cannot build extravagantly, nor is he justified in assuming an indebtedness which there is no reasonable ground of his paying, but he can stop limiting God's power to supply him with necessary means. Daily he must know that he can afford what is right, just and needful. He must meet each suggestion of lack the moment it presents itself with the opposite thought of plenty, for in this manner only can he become a faithful witness to boundless Love. To know each morning the divine source of all true riches is to be thankful to the Giver of all good, and it opens each hour of the day to golden opportunities.

Ingratitude is an inmate of the same consciousness that "cannot afford things," hence cannot give anything. A practical way to stop this limiting kind of thought is to count up our blessings; to try to enumerate what we have already received and be grateful. Even gratitude is giving. The gratitude habit, established, breaks down the self-imposed barriers of lack and want and Love fills the thought. Surely Mrs. Eddy touches the keynote of giving in Science and Health, the Christian Science text-book (p. 79), where she writes: "Giving does not impoverish us in the service of our Maker, neither does withholding enrich us."

There are many who need the healing, saving idea of God as Principle, taught in Christian Science, but who think they cannot afford to acknowledge it. Like the silversmith, Demetrius, in the time of Paul, some may be concerned lest their means of livelihood be taken away. The Scriptures say: "If we deny him, he will also deny us." Doubtless the disciples of old did not once think that the steadfastness of their faith in their own words would pass down through the ages like a flowing river, cleansing, comforting and healing all nations. When the disciples did not called upon to follow Jesus they did not stop and cavil over leaving the fishing occupation, but they forgot all else in their earnest pursuit after Truth.

One thing we can all afford to do is to love God above all else. Our Master never suffered want and he demonstrated

the divine Principle so scientifically that enough money to pay his taxes to the Roman government was immediately forthcoming. As one reads the life of Mrs. Eddy by Sibyl Wilbur he is constantly impressed with the proofs of God's loving care over her under the most discouraging circumstances, and sees how her unflinching trust that she would be guided, protected and supplied was always rewarded.

Then to say that we are not able to help a righteous cause in a financial way is virtually to admit that our concept of God is that of a limited Jehovah and that He has proved unequal to the demands made upon Him. God to be God must be infinite. Then what He has infinite. If we are His spiritual children we have from Him an infinite supply. Obviously to prove this is steadily to know the truth about it. We shall get as much of God's goodness as we spiritually desire.

Some one may accept this as true and yet say he does not experience the infinite abundance that is man's divine heritage. Let such a one ask himself if he has faithfully fulfilled all the requirements necessary to complete his part of the work. Jesus laid down certain commandments that must be understood and obeyed before one can reasonably expect correct results. He taught that the thought could not be divided by belief in the power of both Spirit and matter. Spirit must be supreme. The serving of God must be the chief end of existence. When God is above all else in our affections and His guidance is sought in every detail of our lives, then and not until then, will all the limitations of sense be broken.

We limit our apprehension of Almighty Love by our own incapacity to receive. The woman in the Old Testament story who stopped bringing the vessels, found the oil had ceased flowing. We can ill afford to lose our opportunity of doing our work in the great spiritual awakening that is going on the world over today. It is all a question of thinking right. Nothing real is ever meager or restricted, and if we find ourselves voicing anything contrary to reality it is well for us to correct our thought by feeding it on the Word of God, for His Word melteth away all doubt, fear and limitation. No child of God can be bankrupted by benevolence. What a person keeps he may lose, but what he gives in time, thought or money to the upbuilding of God's kingdom is his eternally.

MEMBERS of Congregation of Oxford

University recently inspected the underground store which has been constructed in the grounds adjoining the basement of the Radcliffe Camera. Bodley's Librarian, Falconer Madan, delivered an interesting address. He said there were in the whole library about 1,700,000 separate works, but owing to the old practice of binding several works together there were not more than about 800,000 volumes as they stood on the shelves. The increase was over 200 a day from one year's end to another, and it was calculated that the new chamber would last for about 25 years. A second building would then be erected on the other side of the Camera. The building could contain, when filled with iron book stacks, over 1,000,000 octavos. Mr. Madan said they were primarily indebted for this splendid building to the trustees of the Oxford University endowment fund, started by the chancellor, Lord Curzon.

The Eternal Goodness

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

I WALK with bare hushed feet the ground

Ye tread with boldness shod;
I dare not fix with mete and bound
The love and power of God.

Ye praise His justice; even such
His pitying love I deem;
Ye seek a king; I fain would touch
The robe that hath no seam.

And if my heart and flesh are weak
To bear an untried pain,
The bruised reed He will not break,
But strengthen and sustain.

No offering of my own I have,
Nor works my faith to prove;
I can but give the gifts He gave
And plead His love for love.

Progressive Philadelphia

Fliers are to be welcomed on the roof of a new hotel in Philadelphia. The idea of utilizing roofs as landing places for aeroplanes is by no means new, but apparently Philadelphia is to be first to put it into practice. Says a writer in the Technical World magazine:

"Philadelphia soon will be the first city in the country to have a hotel equipped appropriately to receive guests who may arrive at the hostelry in aeroplanes. On top of the main portion of the structure, a score or more stories above the street and higher than the top of any other building in the vicinity, there has been erected a commodious landing platform, upon which all forms of aerial craft will be capable of alighting. The platform is 100 feet in length and 50 feet in width, with a portable section which can be added to make it 80 feet longer if desired. Around the edges are a series of buffers, composed of ropes weighted here and there with sandbags, to catch a plane should an aviator be unable to check its momentum in time. Another feature which will make the hotel unique and which will be added in the near future, will be two elevators capable of handling the largest automobiles and connected with a roadway running around a portion of the roof so that an aviator may step directly into his car."

When Woman Disposes

An interesting case is recorded in Kansas of a young woman who made a school primer which certain publishers brought out successfully. Thus far there is nothing to be astonished at, but it is rather astonishing that the publishers then on some technicality refused the author a share of the profits. The young woman then went to work at law study, passed her examinations, and bringing suit against her recalcitrant publishers won it and her rights in her own book. This is how the story is told; but it is more than likely that the young woman had a talent for debate and had prepared herself more or less before her direct experience of the need of handling legal arrangements in the business world crystallized her determination to enter the law as a profession.

Woman's Education

Daniel Defoe put forth a plea for the better education of women, in which he said: "Their youth is spent to teach them to stitch and sew or make bangles. They are taught to read, indeed, and perhaps to write their names or so; and that is the height of a woman's education." He asked what "a man is good for who has no more teaching than this, and what it is men see in ignorance that they should think it a necessary ornament to a woman?"—Chautauquian.

ABOUT A GIRL'S BLUE BUTTERFLY

HUMAN interest is the thing that attracts most people to attention, and this is why novels have stood so high in rank as literature. We love to hear about humanity and we love to be told about people with that touch of discrimination and understanding which marks out the great writer from the lesser one. There is a little story by Mary Wilkins Freeman in the Woman's Home Companion which if not quite in line with her usual sympathetic New Englandism, though it brings in elements of the newer New England to color the drab hues of her canvas, which is usually given over to the somber tones of the humblest village experience of days long before the telephone and automobile.

In this little story the heroine is a dressmaker in a small town where there are rich people and a gay society. She is shown as an artist who has never had canvas and paint at hand and therefore can put her artistic genius into other people. She has never had a chance until now to make a really beautiful gown—that is one from the finest and most delicate of materials for a beautiful young girl. Now she has her opportunity, and a lovely filmy thing in blue and white and silver and gold is the fulfillment of her highest artistic dreams. The dress is lovely because she has studied the beauty of the girl who is to wear it and has made of her in her new gown such a picture as an artist would conceive—a perfect whole.

The cost of the gown exceeds what the customer pays for it, because this artist dressmaker must have the work perfect. She buys as a last touch to the beauty of the whole a blue butterfly on a silver band for the fair hair of the girl, and she sacrifices things she needs herself in order to add this perfecting touch to the dress. She goes to put the young girl into her gown and to look on at the party, and she sits hidden in folds of the curtain to watch the lovely picture that her art has made as the young girl passes among her guests, the blue butterfly trembling in her hair.

Such a story may be an incentive to perfect work, not only for those who have sewing for their chosen task, but for those whose occupations are not generally ranked as artistic or professional. There is some beauty and some perfection of skill to be wrought out in almost any kind of useful work, and it is this pursuit of the ideal everywhere which turns drudgery to happiness.

WHERE DEEPER NEED IS, SHALL BE DEEPER KNOWING.
—Ridgely Torrence.

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Story of a Japanese Boy

The first American friendship with Japan, through Hawaii, was secured when, in 1841, a Japanese lad, shipwrecked in the Pacific, was picked up by an American whaler, says the Mueshino, a little magazine published in Tokyo. Manjiro was his name; and he was sent ashore at the Hawaiian Islands. One of the latest evidences of American fairness toward Japanese was shown to a Hawaiian-Japanese girl, who read the Declaration of Independence on the American national jubilee day, namely the Fourth of July, this year, at the instance of the territorial government authorities of Hawaii. She is Hilo Miyahara of the district of Hilo, Hawaii.

As to Manjiro, the shipwrecked boy, he was subsequently sent to New Haven, Conn., for study. The boy showed an aptitude for navigation and he selected seamanship as his course of study. After 10 years on the American soil he returned to Honolulu, to the home of an American missionary, the Rev. Damon. In spite of the strict law enforced by the Shogun's government, forbidding any Japanese to go abroad and return, Manjiro could not resist his desire of seeing again his own land. Accordingly he embarked on an American vessel at Honolulu and ventured to risk the ordeal that was waiting him at home.

On reaching Japan he was thrown into prison. When, however, Japan was

opened for the world's intercourse he was released with equal promptitude, and was given commission as a captain, in recognition of his service to the country done in getting out the first Japanese translation of Bowditch's "Navigator." He was appointed the chief officer of the first Japanese man-of-war that crossed the Pacific.

Picture Puzzle



What military term?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Baby doll.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, December 27, 1912

Peace and Trade Expansion

WITH the exception of the brief war with Spain and its attendant consequences in the Philippines, the United States has been in the enjoyment of nearly fifty consecutive years of peace. The century of peace with Great Britain is approaching. There has been no European war, properly so-called, for forty years. The Boer uprising and the Russia-Japanese war may both be accounted extraneous incidents. So far, the Balkan war tends to simplify a complicated situation that has long menaced the tranquillity of a continent. It is opening the way for new currents of intercourse, social and commercial. Taking the comprehensive view, western civilization has had more than a generation of immunity from the ravages of international strife; eastern civilization has not been exempt to the same degree, but even in the Orient war has been made a stepping stone to a more secure and permanent peace. The nations are armed, but they are, for the most part, content to do police duty. Militarism is still nourished by the sentiment of the few; the hope of the multitude centers in disarmament and universal peace.

Out of this condition, and in defiance of an aggressive skepticism on the military side, has grown a popular confidence that knows no geographical bounds. Under the conviction that war is becoming an unpleasant reminiscence, the energy and enterprise of humanity are manifesting themselves in every line. The story of the period is one of intellectual liberation and commercial expansion. In all the world's history the nations were never before in closer contact or, speaking for the masses, in closer sympathy. Even in the presence of natural and artificial barriers, thought, tongue and trade are becoming universalized. This was exemplified in the recent international chambers of commerce gathering in Boston and in the receptions and dinners given the delegates in many cities of the United States. A difference of language made little difference in mutual understanding. Men from the four corners of the earth met on common ground and parted in respect and confidence.

Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria, all the nations of Europe, are pointing to 1912 as a year of phenomenal trade expansion. The United States is closing a year of foreign commerce without a parallel in its experience. Its exports run up to the enormous figure of \$2,400,000,000, or about \$300,000,000 more than in any previous year. If the United States is able to sell its products, raw and manufactured, to such a price, it follows, of course that other nations must be able to buy. They sent to the United States alone, during the twelve months, goods to the value of \$1,800,000,000. Exchange among themselves was on the same stupendous scale. It may be held that it is not safe to attempt to measure human welfare by trade returns; that commercial and industrial statistics overlook the oppressed and submerged. This would be nearer the truth in dealing with special or isolated cases of prosperity. But when the whole commercial and industrial world appears to be expanding and rising, is it not fair to assume that the entire plane of human action and experience is expanding and rising with it? And is this not especially to be assumed when whatever of prosperity the world is enjoying is the outgrowth of peace and good will among men?

What Sugar Totals Indicate

CONSUMPTION of sugar in the United States for the present year is eight times greater than it was thirty-two years ago. In round figures it will foot up by Dec. 31 approximately 8,000,000,000 pounds for 1912 as against 4,500,000,000 pounds in 1900 and 2,000,000,000 pounds in 1880. The cost to the consumer of the year's supply of sugar will be about \$400,000,000. The production of contributions to this supply has netted foreign countries about \$120,000,000, Hawaii \$47,000,000 and Porto Rico \$30,000,000. To the foreign importations must be added the duties and the cost of refining and distribution. The value of the domestic product added to shipments from the outside brings the total cost up to the point named.

So far as can be ascertained only a little more than one half the total supply of 8,000,000,000 pounds will have gone into ordinary household consumption. The remainder has been used in the manufacture or further preparation of eatables and drinkables. If it is taken into consideration that a large percentage of the sugar consumed in households, and practically all that is used in manufacturing and further preparation, goes into luxuries, the fact that the United States does not have far to seek in order to find the cause of high living cost will have additional confirmation.

Many will easily recall the time when sugar in the home was used very sparingly and within very narrow limits. It is now used freely. Not only is more pastry consumed, all of which demands sweetening, but sugar is employed in the making of bread. Time was when the allowance of sugar and sweet things to children was very small; they can now indulge in both, as a rule, to their hearts' content. Consumption of sweets produced in the home, naturally, leads to consumption of sweets produced outside the home. Jams and jellies are not made by housewives in such quantities proportionately as formerly, but they are put up in vastly greater quantities by factories. These, as every housekeeper knows, are great sugar consumers. Sugar is employed today to a greater extent than ever before as a preservative. The manufacture of candies has grown in recent years into one of the large American industries. Candy, to hundreds of thousands, has come to be treated almost like a necessity. It used to be purchased by the ounce or two, or by the stick; it is now almost invariably purchased for adult use by the pound, and the five-pound box is popular as a gift. Yet it is interesting to note that alcohol is the product of fermentation of sugar or saccharine substances.

In short, the increase in the consumption of sugar in the United States is out of all proportion to increases in other respects. In plain terms, it is abnormal. The American people may find in the figures here presented something for serious thought. If luxury is not actually running riot, it is, to say the least, in this and in some other particulars, going to extremes.

Emotion in Economic Reform

IT HAS been asserted repeatedly during the last ten days that behind the movement in several of the American cities, looking to the breaking of the high prices for eggs and other table commodities has been the silent but powerful influence of the cold storage houses. This statement is based very largely on the fact that the fall and early winter have been unusually mild, and that the supply of eggs and butter has consequently been much greater than those who undertook to corner and speculate on these articles anticipated. The theory advanced is that the warehouse men, taking advantage of a more or less susceptible and excitable public opinion, fell in with the anti-high price movement, unloaded millions of the eggs longest in storage, and, through the innocent instrumentality of the women crusaders, cleared a fair profit in addition to making room for fresher supplies.

This theory is ingeniously constructed, to say the least. It may or it may not have a sound basis. What has happened, more reasonably considered, is that, finding the market breaking through the work of the women, the storage men and middlemen generally, have made ordinary efforts to cover their possible losses by unloading. This is commonly done in all lines of trade from wheat to stock speculation, from lumber dealing to trade in dry goods. From Pharaoh's time to the present, markets have been broken by the law of supply and demand. That this law does not operate, as it should, to keep foodstuff prices at a fair level in this great foodstuff-producing country, is due to the fact that an elementary and fundamental economic principle is disregarded.

The women anti-high-price crusaders deserve credit for calling attention of the American people, in a pointed and impressive way, to the great abundance of the supply of eggs. There is an abundance of almost everything demanded by the needs of man in this country. There is more than enough to go around. There is an immense surplus. But the machinery of distribution is wretched. It costs more to transport foodstuffs over a short haul than it does to raise them. The difference between what the grower gets and what the ultimate consumer pays is eaten up in hauling and counter-hauling, in unnecessary handling. There are profits in cold storage, but they come from the great quantity of stuff handled; the dividends are no greater than those paid by other industrial enterprises. Commission men are not usually multimillionaires. What is wrong, and what needs to be corrected, is the wasteful system of distribution. It is not within hailing distance of the requirements of the age. Detached, emotional and sporadic efforts to solve the high price problem are futile in the end. The public must act as a whole, intelligently, comprehensively, energetically, through its constituted authority, and that authority should have power to bring the transportation and distribution system of the country up to the needs of the times.

Model City Charters

IN SO FAR as the American social structure is unified and homogenous it lends itself readily to imitative processes in matters of government. Texas discovered and first applied the commission form of city government, and how quickly it found its way to all parts of the country! Common defects and common necessities led cities widely scattered geographically to experiment with a new way out of maladministration. The model having been set, adaptations swiftly followed. Recognizing this habit and this facility of imitation which is characteristic of national life, the National Municipal League is employing its best talent in drafting a model city charter, and the bureau of municipal research is similarly bent on making available a model urban administrative code. Together these societies will provide a norm about which action by states or by cities can cluster; they can set up a standard for measurement of civic action. If the result of their joint deliberations happens to be influential in shaping New Jersey's legislation this winter, as some people expect, the profit of the plan will be demonstrated soon, and that commonwealth will be the gainer in so far as expert advice and political sagacity combine in coming progressive legislation.

There are rather definite limits, however, to the extent to which uniformity of detail can be forced upon communities by the state, and this fact is recognized in much of recent state action respecting urban government. It is well to create a model charter and a model administrative code to which all communities can turn for a standard of comparison, but it is quite another matter to attempt to make all cities at once substitute this model for their present charters. Viewed from some standpoints, there has been far too much state interference with local forms of government; and the reaction, especially in the West and the interior of the United States, is registering itself in new constitutional provisions that guarantee home rule, and also in modified laws and judicial interpretations. Those variations in urban communities which have not been eliminated, and presumably never will be altered, make it both absurd and undesirable that their systems of government should be precisely alike. They may agree on fundamentals, but need not do so in administrative details or in application of principles to unique local conditions.

AS THE DAY approaches when the loan conventions between the United States and the governments of Honduras and Nicaragua must be again arranged or disposed of, a question is once more brought to the attention of those that interest themselves in questions of government. It arises in this way: good authority states that unless loans can be arranged with these two Central American powers by American financial institutions and these latter receive the support of their government, the loans will be sought in European markets, with the implication that their natural profits will not be enjoyed by Americans. In a country where there is such a continual blending of the federal and state powers as there is in the United States, it is not as easy to invoke the aid of the federal government for private enterprise as it would be in countries where there has always been entertained the conception of a centralized government as a necessary political device of modern times. Whether centralization be a good thing or bad, we do not here discuss, but we do point out that to argue that because a monarchy is centralized a republic or democracy is not or cannot be, is to make a great mistake. The two political complexions most evident in the United States since even Washington's day have been

Central American Loans

defined by the cleavage in opinion between believers in centralization and their opponents, and, furthermore, it has been on questions of the common good, which both parties have desired, that their differences have been greatest.

Centralized forms of government aid to its citizens are nothing new in the United States; the rose has always smelled the same but its names have changed. In Jackson's day Biddle and the United States Bank aroused the praise and blame of perfectly sincere men; in Clay's time the legislation that he favored for internal improvements was a vast piece of centralization and to crown all, the reader must remember that what men now know in the United States as "the tariff," is in some respects the greatest piece of centralized government interference with commerce for the benefit of groups of citizens. Centralization, as such, is no new figure in American affairs.

There are many considerations to be entertained by government or Congress before it embarks upon the business of assisting the financial ventures of citizens in foreign territory, considerations that embody strong arguments for and against such action. It is to be admitted that, apart from the industry and ability of modern Germany, much of its prosperity arises from the fact that the central government has always been sympathetic towards the enterprises of its subjects at home and abroad. The results of this policy are too well known not to be gravely considered by the United States. On the other hand, the case of the coffee valorization committee and the attitude of the state of Sao Paulo toward its operation is too well known to our readers and too recent not to afford an example of what government aid looks like when it is not one's own government. If this question of Central American loans is to be debated in Congress, we trust that it will be treated studiously and dispassionately, as its decision must go to make part of a body of precedents that the United States may hereafter treat as part of a settled policy.

MARITIME trade has built up many cities. River traffic has built up many more. Others lay the foundation of their fortunes to lake shipping. The city that owes its greatness to the railroad is well known. Indianapolis, Ind., was a city of large population and thriving business before the electric car was introduced, before interurban electric traffic was dreamed of; but the trolley car and the interurban electric railway have made it metropolitan. In 1890, about the time the electric railway was beginning to assert itself positively, Indianapolis had a population of 105,436; this grew to 169,164 in 1900; in 1910 it had reached 233,650. In 1900 the first interurban railroad entered Indianapolis. That year, two lines entering the city carried 378,000 passengers. New lines were rapidly constructed and as rapidly extended, until in 1903 the number of passengers handled by interurban lines entering Indianapolis numbered 2,348,000. A year later the business had grown to such dimensions that it became necessary to erect an interurban terminal station at a cost of \$1,500,000. That year the number of interurban passengers carried by the Indianapolis lines reached 3,275,000. Since then the traffic has gained by leaps and bounds until the total number of passengers carried in the present year will approximate nearly 10,000,000.

In the Indianapolis terminal 500 cars arrive and depart daily. Their lines ramify, either directly or by connection, into all parts of the middle West, principally through Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Kentucky. A visitor from a western city, who had recently returned from a visit to Indianapolis, wrote to one of his home papers: "I believe it to be true that these electric lines have been the prime factor in the growth of this city to the extent that it has over 1200 manufacturing plants, representing many diversified lines of industry and employing in the neighborhood of 45,000 workmen."

Other cities in the middle West have been given fresh impetus by the interurban traffic. In many sections the interurban cars are made as comfortable in all particulars as the steam railroad coaches, and long journeys may be, and are, taken over them. Indianapolis, however, seems to be peculiarly the interurban railroad city of its section, and there is not a question that it has profited greatly by the liberality it has displayed in giving the various lines entrance and accommodation.

SOME of Japan's best friends among occidentals have foreseen the inevitable ultimate effect of recent efforts to suppress liberty of thought and speech within the empire. Under the stress of economic stringency, the unavoidable result of a war that was woefully costly in lives and money, and that exacted no monetary tribute from the defeated Slavic giant, there has been an explainable desire to get rid of all other domestic and national cares until the war bill is paid. Moreover the rise, triumph and apparent survival of a formal if not actual republic in China has not diminished, but rather accentuated, a conservative reaction at Tokio. Hence it is not at all surprising that official influence should be cast against that full and free discussion of phases of past national and dynastic history and of coming changes in political and social structure which would at once devolve upon the profession of the journalist a dignity and social importance now denied.

This restricted field of journalistic activity has recently been discussed by Professor Nagai of Waseda University as if it were a social misfortune, which it unquestionably is. Along with other men of his type of training and academic position, he must resent the failure of at least a section of the press to discuss, with candor, aspects of domestic and foreign policy that in Europe and in America are dealt with freely as a matter of course. Professor Nagai would have a reform initiated from within the profession and as a protest from a truth-desiring public. This is a significant challenge, not the less so because, coming from the great school over which Japan's greatest Liberal, Count Okuma, presides as founder and patron. Responsibility for reform, however, rests with the new Emperor and with the men who are to make his era one of justice, as his father's was one of enlightenment.

Japan cannot meet her grave problems of the near future by cherishing any illusions or relying on a mock loyalty to the throne. The clash between the militarists and pacifists, the aristocracy and the rising middle class, will probably be best composed by throwing full light upon it in all its bearings. Such light as this can come only from a free press.

Indianapolis as an Interurban Center

Liberty to Print in Japan